The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 104. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Daily Commercial.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—The past year has afforded us new cause of thankfulness to the Almighty for the moral and material blessings which he has bestowed upon us.

The balance in the Treasury Nov. 30, 1862, was		$2,172,844 10
Receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1863		4,289,451 65
Total in Treasury for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1863		6,462,295 75
The payments for the same period have been		4,314,964 05
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1863		2,147,331 70

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been shown by my Proclamation of the 8th day of September last, as follows:

Amount of the debt of the Commonwealth reduced		$ 954,720 40
As follows, viz:		
Coupon Loan Act, May 4, 1852	$100,000 00	
Five per cent.	790,000 00	
Four and one-half per cent.	63,000 00	
Relief notes cancelled	963 00	
Domestic creditors' certificates	13 00	
Interest of certificates paid	25 90	
		$954,720 40

Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the 1st day of December, 1862		$40,448,213 82
Deduct the amount redeemed at the State Treasury, during the fiscal year, ending with November 30, 1863, viz:		
Five per cent. stocks	$888,499 78	
Four and one-half per cent. stocks	63,000 00	
Relief notes	109 00	
Domestic creditors' certificates	8 26	
		$951,617 01
Public Debt Dec. 1st, 1863		$39,496,596 78
Funded debt, viz:		
Six per cent. loans	$400,630 00	
Funded debt, viz;		
Five per cent. loans	35,769,986 45	
Funded debt, viz:		
Four and one-half per cent. loans	268,200 00	
		$36,378,816 45
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation	$97,251 00	
Interest of certificates outstanding	15,356 63	
Interest of certificates unclaimed	4,418,38	
Domestic creditors certificates	733 32	
		$117,780 33
		$36,496,596 78
Military loan, per act of May 15th, 1861		$3,000,000 00
Total indebtedness		$39,496,596 78

By the act of 15th May, 1861 authorizing the military loan of $3,000,000, a tax of one half mill was laid on real and personal property, to furnish a furnish a fund for redeeming the same. I recommend that the commissioners of the sinking fund be directed to invest the proceeds of the tax in State loan, so that it may be drawing interest, to be in like manner invested, or that they should apply such proceeds directly to the purchase of certificates of the military loan, and cancel such certificates as shall be purchased.

Although our finances are still in a healthy condition, it is necessary to invite the serious attention of the Legislature to the consideration of the means of maintaining them unimpaired in future.

By the act of 12th June, 1840, it was provided that the interest on State loans should always be paid in specie or its equivalent, and that whenever the funds in the Treasury should be of less value than specie, the difference in value should be ascertained and certified to the Governor, who should thereupon issue his warrant to the agents or banks authorized to pay such interest on behalf of the Commonwealth, to allow such difference to parties receiving the interest, or at the option of the parties to pay the same in specie.

By the act of 11th April, 1862, it was provided that for the purpose of paying in specie or its equivalent, all interest that should thereafter be due by the Commonwealth, as required by the act of 12th June, 1840, the sevesal banks who should avail themselves of the provisions of that act, (of 11th April, 1862,) and who should refuse to redeem their notes in specie, on demand at any time within ten days upon or after the time when such interest should become due, should thereafter, when required by the State Treasurer, by notice in writing, pay into the State Treasurer, in proportion to the capital stock paid in of each bank their ratable proportion of such premium for gold or its equivalent, as should have been actually paid by the State.

By the act of the 30th January, 1863, it was provided that the State Treasurer should exchange with the banks an amount of currency sufficient to pay the interest on the State debt falling due on the first days of February and August, 1863, for the same amount of coin, and should give to the banks specie certificates of exchange, not transferable, pledging the faith of the State to return said coin in exchange for notes current at the time, on or before the first Monday of March, 1864, such certificates to bear interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

Under the provisions of the act of 1862 certain banks paid into the State Treasury $140,768 39 as an equivalent for coin for the payment of interest on the public debt.

Under the act of 1863, specie certificates have been given to the banks, amounting in the whole to $1,968,904 97, which, with the accruing interest, will fall due on the first Monday of March next.

As the provisions of this act were of a temporary character, the only acts now in force on the subject are those of 1840 and 1862, above mentioned, under which it will be the duty of the State authorities to pay the interest on the 1st February, 1864, and thereafter, in coin or its equivalent, and look to the banks that may be liable under the act of 1862 for reimbursement of the premium paid by the Commonwealth.

In the face of all difficulties, this Commonwealth, actuated by a sentiment which does its people honor, has hitherto paid its interest in coin or its equivalent.

Existing circumstances make it necessary to consider now the fair extent of her just obligations.

The exigencies of the times have compelled the Government of the United States to issue large amounts of Treasury notes for circulation, which are not redeemable in coin, and which form the great mass of our circulating medium.

It is our duty as a loyal State—it is our interest as a State whose welfare, and even safety, depend emphatically upon the maintenance of the credit and the success of the military operations of the general government—to do nothing to impair its credit or embarrass its measures. On the contrary, we owe it to ourselves and to our posterity to give an active support to its efforts to quell the monstrous rebellion which is still raging, and thus restore peace to our distracted country.

It is our own Government, and we could not, without gross indecency, attempt to refute its currency in payment of taxes and other debts due to the Commonwealth.

In 1840 the case was very different. The difficulties then arose from the suspension of specie payments by our State Banks, mere local and private corporations, and the State very properly by the act of that year, intended to provide against loss to its creditors by reason of such suspensions. An exigency like the present could not then have been foreseen by the Legislature, and it is to be inferred therefore that they could not have intended to provide for it.

We derive our system of public loans from Europe, and the true extent of our obligation is to be ascertained by referring to the known established practice of European governments prior to the dates when our loans were effected. I mean of course such of those governments as were held to have maintained their national credit.

It is believed to have been the uniform practice of such governments to pay their interest in paper currency, however depreciated, during a legalized suspension of specie payments. An observable instance of this is afforded by the course of the British Government, which during twenty-five years, from 1797 to 1822, during which the bank was prohibited by law from paying out coin for any purpose, paid the interest on its public debts in bank notes, which during a great part of that time were at a heavy discount, some times amounting to 30 per cent. or thereabout. Their necessities then were not greater than ours are now.

Among ourselves, at the present time, Massachusetts (whose debt is believed to be very small) pays the interest in coin. Ohio and Indiana pay in currency. In New York it is not known what will be done. Her Legislature, by concurrent resolution, ordered the interest to pe paid in coin to foreign stockholders, in April last.

At the present rate of premium on gold, the sum necessary to pay on an amount sufficient to discharge the annual interest on the State debt would be more than $1,000,000, and to meet this, additional taxation to that extent would be unavoidable. The demands on the Treasury for other necessary purposes must probably be such as to render it imprudent to throw any part of this expenditure on the existing surplus. To borrow money from year to year to pay the interest on past loans would, of course, be wholly inadmissible. To leave the act of 1862 in force, and attempt to throw the payment of this large premium annually on the banks, would be not only flagrantly unjust, but quite impracticable. I recommend the whole subject to the careful and immediate consideration of the Legislature. Some legislation ought to be had on it before the close of the present month. In my opinion the Commonwealth will have fulfilled her obligation by providing for the payment of her interests in the currency of the Government. If the Legislature should think fit to continue to pay it in coin, it will be their duty to levy forthwith the heavy taxes necessary for that purpose. I must in passing observe that the plan adopted by one of the States of paying coin to foreign, and currency to domestic loan holders, appears to me to be wholly unwise, and founded on no legitimate principle.

At the close of the last session, nineteen bills renewing the charters of certain banks for another period of five years were presented to me. Of these I have (for reasons which will be hereafter communicated) withheld my signature from one and approved the remainder. I have been led to sign them by the considerations that the banks of the Commonwealth pay a large revenue, nearly $400,000, which the States can ill afford to lose, and that in the present condition of the country it would be impolitic to drive so much capital out of active use or force it into new employments.

If the National Banking system afford sufficient inducements, capital will voluntarily take that direction. It is proper to observe that the charters of most of the banks in question expire at an early period, while in consequence of the invasion of the State, during the last summer, they could not have been reasonably expected to give the necessary notice of renewed applications for re-charter.

I recommend an extension of the time during which the banks are now relieved from penalties for not paying their obligations in coin.

The increased expenses of living invite attention to the salaries of our public officers. Those of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and of the Clerks in their employment are, in my opinion, too low, especially as the exigencies of the times have greatly enhanced the labors and responsibilities of all, and in case of the heads of those departments, entrece a constant attendance at Harrisburg, which was not formerly required.

Under the Act of 16th April, 1862, and its supplement passed 22d April, 1863, the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Commissary General have been acting as the Board of Military Claims. They have, up to this time, approved claims to the amount of $166,415 18, and others have been already presented to the further amount of $332,120 29, which have not yet been acted on.

Under the Act of 22d April, 1863 (P. L. 529), the Court of Common Pleas appointed three appraisers to ascertain the damage done in the counties on the Southern border by the militia called into service in September, 1862, by the Anderson Cavalry, in the same month, and by the rebels in their raid on the 10th and 11th of October, 1862.

The appraisers have not yet completed the performance of their duties. When their report shall have been made to the Court of Common Pleas and affirmed, in whole or in part, by that court, it will be the duty of the Governor to claim the payments of the amounts from the General Government, and on failure to secure the same, then to report to the next Legislature, recommending such action as he may deem just and proper.

The expenses of the Transportation and Telegraph Department during the past year have been as follows:

Paid (out of appropriation made by Military Loan Act, of 1861)	$12,658 87
Unpaid (the appropriation being exhausted)	15,764 79
Outstanding liabilities, estimated at	5,000 00
	$34,423 66

These expenses have been mainly incurred in keeping up the necessary correspondence of the military departments and in the transportation of sick and wounded and the dead bodies of our volunteers, a s will be seen by the report of the Chief of Transportation, herewith communicated. I recommend an appropriation to meet the deficiency, and also to carry on the service of this department hereafter.

By the thirteenth section of the act of the 15th May, 1861, the sum of $20,000 was appropriated to be expended by the Governor for the compensation of such persons as he might require to serve the Commonwealth in the military organization of the State or the General Government, and for the expenses incident to the business in which they might be employed.

I have, according to law, settled annual accounts of the expenditure of this fund in the Auditor General's office, to which the Legislature is referred. The unexpended balance is now $54,521 98. A further sum should be appropriated in like manner. Out of this fund I have paid the persons whom I found it necessary to employ in the military department, and the expenses of the agency which I was compelled to establish at Washington, to attend to the interest and welfare of our volunteers. The continuance of this agency and the establishment of a similar one in the West are of vital importance to them. I recommend the passage of an act authorizing the appointment of agents at Washington and Nashville, and defining their duties, which should include the collection of all bounties, back pay, pensions, etc., due to Pennsylvania.

On this subject I refer the Legislature to the report of Col. R. Biddle Roberts, late Agent for the State, at Washington, herewith communicate.., and commend it to your careful examination.

On the invasion of the State during the last summer, the President made a call for militia; and with his assent I subsequently made a call for volunteer militia for the defence of the State. Under these calls men were assembled and organized with promptness, after the reality of the emergency came to be understood by our people. The General Government clothed and subsisted this force, and agreed to pay it, but as no appropriation for that purpose had been made by Congress, the President and Secretary of War promised if the money should be advanced from other quarters to recommend its immediate repayment on the meeting of Congress. It is understood that steps have been already taken to fulfil this pledge. Several of the banks cheerfully and readily advanced the necessary funds to the amount of $671,476 43, on my promise to recommend to the Legislature an appropriation to repay them in case Congress should fail to make one. I accordingly make that recommendation most emphatically. Should it be necessary, I will hereafter, in a special message, give the details and correspondence relating to this subject.

New York and New Jersey, under the President's call, sent regiments to assist in our defence, for which our thanks are due to those States, our good neighbors.

After the battle of Gettysburg, in which loyal volunteers from eighteen States, including Pennsylvania, were engaged, it appeared to me proper that all those States should unite in establishing a cemetery on the spot, in which their soldiers who had fallen in that conflict, should be honorably interred. I accordingly appointed David Wills, Esq., of Gettysburg, my agent, and through him, a site was purchased at a cost of $2,475 87, and the conveyances made to the Commonwealth. On communicating with the authorities of the other States, they all readily agreed to become parties to the arrangement, and on the 19th day of November last, the cemetery was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of the President of the United States, the Governors of the States concerned, and other high officers, State and National. On the 19th day of December, on the invitation of Mr. Wills, commissioners representing the States interested in the cemetery, met in Harrisburg and agreed upon a plan for its improvement and care in the future, and the apportionment of the sum of money required, to the several States, which is herewith communicated. The expenses attending the establishment of this cemetery, including the cost of the site and of removing the bodies of the slain have thus far amounted to $5,209 38, and an appropriation will be required to pay these expenses, and to meet our portion of those attending its future maintenance. It will appear by the proceedings of the commissioners that their dre proportion of the expenses already incurred are to be refunded by the States on whose account they were made. It is just to say that Mr. Wills has discharged his delicate and important duties with fidelity and to my entire satisfaction.

The act for the relief of families of volunteers in service may require some revision. It is alleged that in some parts of the State the county authorities are backward in executing the law. If this be so, the members from the different counties will be aware of the fact, and will be most ready to make such further enactments as may be proper.

I commend to the prompt attention of the Legislature the subject of the relief of poor orphans of our soldiers who have given, or shall give their lives to the country during this crisis. In my opinion, their maintenance and education should be provided for by the State. Failing other natural friends of ability to provide for them, they should be honorably received and fostered as children of the Commonwealth. The $50,000 heretofore given by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, referred to in my last annual message, is still unappropriated, and I recommend that this sum, with such other means as the Legislature may think fit, be applied to this end, in such a manner as may be thought most expedient and effective. In anticipation of the adoption of a more perfect system, I recommend that provision be made for securing the admission of such children into the establishments, to be there clothed, nurtured and instructed at the public expense. I make this recommendation earnestly, feeling assured that in doing so, I represent the wishes of the patriotic, the benevolent and the good of the State.

I invite the attention of the Legislature to the condition of the loyal people of East Tennessee, which is represented to be most deplorable, and appeals with irresistible force alike to your sympathies and your sense of justice. Their whole country has been laid waste by the contending armies of the Government and the rebels. Four times large armies have passed over that district, destroying or carrying off all that had been gathered for the approaching winter, and now the women and children are left in a state of destitution. The representations made by sundry gentlemen of the highest respectability, from that State, are of the most heart-rending character. Starvation actually and present now exists. Can we, in the midst of affluent abundance, for a moment hesitate as to what our action shall be towards the people whose only crime has been their loyalty and devotion to the Government? Even if a portion of our charity should reach the starving families of those in sympathy with the rebellion, better it should, than that these devoted, self-sacrificing people who have unhesitatingly adhered to the Government be left to suffer. Whenever pestilence and famine distressed the people of any portion of our country, we have always been foremost in relieving them, and the people of Pennsylvania have extended their open-handed benevolence and broad charity to the starving people of foreign countries. Shall it be said that the appeals of these people for bread fell upon the heart of Pennsylvania in vain, and that we who have so recently given thanks for our abundance have no relief for them in their extremities? I commend the subject through you to the people of the State, as worthy the immediate attention and active exertions of the charitable and the liberal.

I should be glad if the Legislature would make a general revision of our Revenue Laws, with a view to their increased productiveness. It ought to be observed that for a period of more than twenty years, no material change has been made in the revenue laws of this Commonwealth. During that time some interests have grown into new importance, and should be made to bear their just proportion of the public expense, since all taxation should as far as possible, press equally upon the property and employments of our people.

Failing such revision, I recommend to the consideration of the Legislature, the following suggestions connected with the subject.

1. There are several companies in the State which, in addition to large mining privileges, have the control of the routes of transportation, by which alone the products of the mines of individuals in their respective districts, can reach a market. These companies thus enjoy substantial monopolies, by means of which they not only receive the fair profits of their own property, but are enabled to make additional heavy gains at the expense of individuals. In my opinion such privileges ought never to have been granted, but as they exist it appears to be just that the class of companies which enjoy them should pay therefor an additional specific tax.

2. Very large sums are due to the Commonwealth for unpatented lands. Forbearance, clemency, and liberality have been in vain tried in the numerous attempts to procure the payment of at least a part of this debt, from the larger portion of those who are indebted on that account. The continuance of this state of affairs is unjust to the Commonwealth and to the vast majority of her people who have honestly paid for their lands. It has become unendurable. I recommend that the Legislature provide that the Surveyor General shall file of record in the office of the Court of Common Pleas of each county, a description of the lands subject to the lien of the Commonwealth for purchase money, and a statement of the amount of principal and interest now due to the Commonwealth, together with the patent fees on each tract and ten per cent. on the amount so due for the labor and cost of making and filing such statement, and the aggregate amount thus stated, for each tract, shall be held to be the amount now due thereon to the Commonwealth, which shall bear interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, till paid, and shall continue to be the first lien on the land, till paid, and shall not be divested by any judicial or other sale whatever. I also recommend the adoption of a suggestion contained in the Surveyor General's report that a specific tax be laid on all unpatented lands.

3. By existing laws municipal corporations are required to deduct and pay into the Treasury the tax on all loans contracted by them. It is believed that a large addition would accrue to the revenue by the extension of this provision to all counties and to all corporations private or public.

I recommend that it be so extended.

4. A tax on the gross receipts of all railroad and canal companies would, it is believed, be productive and not oppressive.

Upon satisfactory reports, according to law, made by Colonel A. Wright, I have drawn my warrants for the delivery to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad company of another million of the bonds deposited in the State Treasury. Four millions of said bonds have been therefore now delivered. There can be no reasonable doubt of the early completion of the work, and, when completed, it is confidently expected that the bonds held by the State, secured on the road for $3,500,000, will become good interest-paying securities.

I renew most earnestly the recommendation made in my last annual message of a revision of the militia laws. They are at present shamefully defective. Indeed, if by a militia law is meant a law intended to provide far so enrolling and organizing the military force of the State that it may be put into service when required, we may be said to have no militia law. In each of the last two years I have been obliged to call out the militia, but in fact those who obeyed the call were volunteers and, with some exceptions, were wholly unorganized, so that almost in the face of the enemy, time had to be consumed in distributing the men into companies and regiments, in electing officers and in other preparations for effective organization.

In the report of the Adjutant General will be found a list of the Pennsylvania regiments and a statement showing the several armies and departments in which they are now serving. In this connection, I suggest the propriety of legislative authority being given for the preparation of a history of each of our regiments and other organizations, to be preserved among our archives. The necessary documents are now accessible, and as they may in time be lost or destroyed, the making of such a record as I propose should not be deferred. It is due alike to the living and the dead that this subject should be promptly acted on.

I recommend that the proposed amendments to the Constitution, giving to citizens in the public service out of the State, the right to vote, be passed promptly and submitted to a vote of the people at as early a day as possible, so that our citizens may exercise their right of suffrage at all future elections. This would be only doing justice to the brave men who are periling their lives in our defence.

It is highly important that we should replenish the ranks of our regiments in the field and supply the places of those volunteers whose terms will soon expire and who may decline further service. I am happy to say that a large proportion of our regiments are re-enlisting. Efforts are making by myself and by the people in various portions of the State to procure a sufficient number of volunteers, and with a promise of success, provided a reasonable time be allowed for the purpose. Meanwhile persons proferring to be officers and agents from some other States are most improperly endeavoring to seduce our citizens into their service by extravagant bounties and promises.

The 12th section of the act of 15th May, 1861, prohibits any volunteer leaving the State without the authority of the Governor, and I now recommend the passage of a law imposing penalties by fine and imprisonment on all individuals who shall endeavor to procure or aid and assist in procuring any person in this State to enlist in the volunteer service of any other State. Many of our counties and townships have filled their quotas at a large expense, and in others they are in course of doing the same by offers of liberal bounties and provisions for the families of volunteers, and it is not right that these patriotic offers should be embarrassed by interference from beyond our borders, especially as we cannot, in these circumstances, offer bounties by the State without the injustice of compelling the counties and townships which have already contributed largely in that way, to assist in paying, by taxation, for the deficiency of others.

I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the pernicious practice of leaving many bills to be hurried through at the close of the session. During the last ten days of the last session, 390 bills were presented for my signature, many of them of the most important character The whole number of bills presented to me during the session was 915. In consequence of this habit not only are the bills passed without an opportunity to either House for a proper consideration of their provisions, but the Executive is compelled either to sign them without examination, or to hold them over perhaps to the public inconvenience. It may often happen that a bill not approved by reason of a single obnoxious clause, might, if there were time, be repassed, omitting the objectionable provision. In connection with the subject of Legislation, I must refer to another mischief. General laws have been passed to give relief in certain cases which formerly required a special act in each case. As for instance the sale of lands by executors, administrators and trustees, the adoption of children, the creation of mining and manufacturing corporations, and so forth. These laws were passed to ensure such an examination in each case as would enable justice to be done to the parties and to the public, and also to save the time and expense consumed in private legislation. They have hitherto effected neither purpose, but I do seriously urge on the Legislature the consideration that whoever applies for a special act under such circumstances must either fear the result of an impartial inquiry or if the application be for a charter) must desire the omission or insertion of some provision contrary to what the Legislature has determined after mature consideration to be just and legitimate.

I refer to the Auditor General's and State Treasurer's reports for the details of our financial affairs, and to the reports of the Surveyor General, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, Agent at Washington, Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department, and Superintendent of Common Schools, in regaad to their several departments.

In May last it was believed from information received, that Gen. Lee intended to invade this State. Communications on the subject were immediately sent to Washington, urging that preparations for effective defence should not be delayed. Accordingly the War Department erected two new military departments, viz: The Department of the Monongahela, including that portion of the State lying west of the mountains, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Brooks, and the Department of the Susquehanna, comprising the remainder of the State, and to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Couch.

Early in June, Maj. Gen. Couch arrived at Harrisburg and assumed command of his department, which he has since exercised with the soldierlike promptness, energy and discretion which were to be expected from his known character.

The rebels have actually entered the State in some force, and the approach of their whole army being imminent, the President made a requisiton for militia from this and some of the neighboring States, and several regiments from New York and New Jersey were promptly sent, and our own volunteer militia began to assemble, but some embarrassments arising, the President assented to a call by the Executive of the State, which was accordingly made. Under these calls 5,166 of the men of Pennsylvania were assembled in the Department of Gen. Brooks, and 31,422 in that of Gen. Couch. To give the details, or even a summary of the operations which ensued, would be impracticable within the limits of a message. It is unnecessary to do so, as I have recommended the adoption of measures for preserving the history of our several regiments and other organizations, and in that history the events to which I have referred will be recorded. It is due, however, to the men who came forward, that I should say now that they made long and laborious marches in parts of this and other States which had been plundered by the rebels, suffered great privations, and were frequently in conflict with the enemy; and on all occasions acted in obedience to military discipline and orders, and with courage and endurance.

Some of the militia called in 1862, and in 1863, were killed and others disabled. In all these cases, where there are no laws for the relief of these men or their families, I recommend the enactment of a law for that purpose.

The campaign on our soil was closed by the victory of Gettysburg, gained by the victory of Gettysburg, gained by the veteran Army of the Potomac, under the command of Major General Meade, the officers and men of which displayed all their accustomed valor and endurance in the conflict, and in the forced and rapid marches which immediately preceded it.

Under Divine Providence, to them and to the military genius and unsurpassed energy of General Meade, and the promptness and self-sacrificing gallantry of General Reynolds, we are indebted for success on that bloody field.

We are proud to claim Generals Meade and Reynolds as sons of our own Pennsylvania.

The first lives to enjoy the most precious of all rewards, the grateful appreciation of his countrymen. The latter fell in the very front of battle, and we can only pay homage to his memory. Whatever honors have been at any time devised to commemorate the virtues of a patriot—of a true, fearless, loyal citizen and soldier, he has abundantly deserved.

His surviving companions in arms claim the right of themselves erecting a monument to him on the field on which he fell, and it would not be well to interfere with their pious intention. But I hope that the Legislature will place upon the records of the State some appropriate testimony of the public gratitude to him and his surviving commander.

It would be unjust to omit referring again to the loyal spirit of our people, which has been evinced in every mode since this war commenced. Not only have they sent 277,409 men for the general and special service of the Government, and supported with cheerfulness the burdens of taxation, but our storehouses and depots have literally overflowed with comforts and necessaries, spontaneously contributed by them, under the active care of thousands of our women, (faithful unto death) for the sick and wounded and prisoners, as well as for our armies in the field. Their patriotic benevolence seems to be inexhaustible.

To every new call the response comes more and more liberal. When intelligence was received of the barbarian starvation of our prisoners in Richmond, the garners of the whole State were instantly thrown open, and before any similar movement had been made elsewhere, I was already employed on behalf of our people in efforts to secure the admission through the rebel lines of the abundant supplies provided for the relief of our suffering brethren. Those of our citizens who have fallen into the habit of disparaging our great Commonwealth and the unsurpassed efforts of her people should blush when they look on this picture. That this unnatural rebellion may be speedily and effectually crushed, we lie all under the obligation of the one paramount duty, that of vigorously supporting our Government in its measures to that end.

To the full extent of my official and individual ability it shall be so supported, and I heartily rely on your co-operation. I am ready for all proper measures to strengthen its arms, to encourage its upholders, to stimulate, by public liberality to themselves and their families, the men who give it their personal service; in every mode to invigorate its action. We are fighting the great battle of God, of truth, of right, of liberty. The Almighty has no attribute that can favor our savage and degenerate enemies. No people can submit to territorial dismemberment without becoming contemptible in its own eyes and of the world; but it is not against territorial dismemberment that we are struggling, but against the destruction of the very ground work of our whole political system. The ultimate question truly at issue is the possibility of the permanent existence of a powerful republic. That is the question to be now solved, and, by the blessing of God, we mean that it shall not be our fault if it be not solved favorably.

We have during the past year made mighty strides toward such a solution, and, to all human appearance, we approach its completion, but whatever reverses may happen, whatever blood and treasure may still be required, whatever sacrifices may be necessary there will remain the inexorable determination of our people to fight out this thing to life end to preserve and perpetuate this Union. They have sworn that not one star shall be reft from the constellation; nor its clustered brightness be dimmed by treason and savagery, and they will keep their oath.

[Signed] A. G. CURTIN.

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no16:6m

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OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
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Capital, $400,000, with privilege to Increase to $1,000,000.
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BENJ. F. BLOOD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Commissioner for the following States and Territories (appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof) to take Deposit

THE COMMERCIAL.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) price THREE CENTS; mailed at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; served by Carrier: FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL—EVENING EDITION, issued every afternoon—the first edition at 12 M., and others follow as the news received from all quarters may require. It is delivered at residences and places of business by Carriers at TEN CENTS a week, and sold on the streets by newsboys at TWO CENTS.

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All letters should be addressed to THE COMMERCIAL, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ The morning edition of the COMMERCIAL is furnished to Carriers, Newsmen and Agents at $1,75 per 100 copies; evening edition, $1 00 per 100 copies.

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1 time	$ 60	30					
2 times	1 00	60					
3 times	1 25	80					
1 week	2 00	1 20	$1 50	90			
2 weeks	3 50	1 75	2 40	1 20	$1 75	$1 00	$1 20
3 weeks	5 00	2 50	3 00	1 50	2 50	1 25	1 50
1 month	6 00	3 00	4 00	2 00	3 00	1 50	1 80
2 months	9 00	4 50	5 80	2 90	4 50	2 25	3 00
3 months	11 00	5 50	7 50	3 75	5 50	2 75	3 75
4 months	13 00	7 00	8 30	4 55	6 50	3 25	4 25
5 months	14 00	7 50	9 20	5 00	7 00	3 75	4 60
6 months	15 00	8 00	10 00	5 50	7 50	4 00	5 00
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Marriage Notices..... 75
Funeral Notices, each insertion..... 50

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY
The Commercial Printing Co.

The Union Republican Candidates.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

FOR MAYOR

A. C. ALEXANDER.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:

GEORGE GERST.

IT is now stated that the rebel Government refuses to allow the French Emperor to take his tobacco from that place. Our Government it will be recollected, had given its consent.

JOHN FRANKLIN GREEN, who has been laboring in the Confederate cause at Baltimore for some time, has been arrested and sent to Fort Delaware to be imprisoned during the war.

SOUTHERN papers bring us accounts of the death of Mr. Peyton, Confederate Senator from Missouri, together with the fact that the usual honors were paid to his memory in the body of which he was a member.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR AN ADVERTISEMENT.—The London *Times* says the enormous sum of £300 was last week paid for the insertion of an advertisement on the back page of the Christmas number of a weekly serial.

IN the last six months one-fifth of the whole population of Panama has perished from small-pox. All the churches and cathedrals are now without pastors. The dead are buried without religious ceremonies, and marriages are performed either by the civil authorities or consuls, or by the chaplains of war ships. We have little sympathy or pity for any person who, in this enlightened day, suffers with small-pox when it is so easy to guard against it. Vaccination is a certain preventive.

CATHOLIC COLLEGE BURNED.—Information has been received at Philadelphia of the burning of St. Joseph's Catholic College, near Montrose, Susquehanna county. The fire took place at a late hour last Friday night after the pupils had retired. There were about one hundred boys in the building, but fortunately all escaped. A few lost their clothing. The principal, Rev. Hugh Monahan, was absent in this city at the time. It is also reported that the church attached to the college was burned.

AMONG certain articles dug up at Yorktown, Va., by Northern soldiers, last winter, the Hartford *Times* says, was a small red stone, which, upon cleaning, proved to be a garnet; and a further inspection revealed the interesting fact that it had once formed a part of the signet-ring of the Marquis de Rochambea, the liberty-loving commander of the French army in this country, who acted in concert with Washington in plans which won for us the battle of Yorktown. It contains the noble Count's motto in Latin, and his family crest.

SHOCKING CASUALITY.—We learn that a boy was killed last Tuesday, in the southeast part of Allen county, Indiana, in the following manner: A party of men were threshing cloverseed in a barn with a machine driven by horse-power. The boy being in the mow over the machine, probably for the purpose of throwing down the clover to thresh, fell through the floor of the mow into the machine and was cut in two below the knees, at the thighs, his body severed, and head taken off—parts of the mutilated corpse being thrown some distance with the clover straw.

GEN. BUTLER.—According to a correspondent of the *Tribune*, Gen. Butler is to have all the rebel prisoners, 38,000 in number, transferred over to his department, so as to enable him to bring the subject of exchanges to a consummation agreeably to a plan of his own. Intimations are given out that he has some important scheme on hand which is to bring the rebel authorities to terms, but it is not vouchsafed to the public by the correspondents, if they know what the scheme is. Gen. Butler is a man of brains, and he probably will know how to deal with the subject satisfactorily, if any one can, in the present state of the rebel mind.

JAPAN.—By the last advices from Japan the trouble between that country and our diplomatic representative had been settled by the payment of indemnity to the United States by the Tycoon, for the attack on the steamer Pembroke. The British and French Governments are, however, preparing for war against the Daimios, who really rule the country, and who seem to be waging a civil war with the Tycoon. It is probable that the European allies consider this an opportunity to take advantage of in order to punish the Daimios. Unless civil strife divides the Japanese, the allies will find some tough work before them, separated as they are from England and France, and having all their troops to transport thousands of miles. The Tycoon, it is said, can raise 100,000 men, and the Daimios 368,000 more. They are well versed in the art of European war, and have supplied themselves with European arms, and some of their fortresses mount several hundred cannon. It will take a large naval and land force to make any impression on a people so well able to defend themselves, and we may consider ourselves fortunate in having settled our troubles without the necessity of war. If England and France have money to waste in that way, they have a splendid opportunity for getting rid of it very fast.

Gov. Curtin's Veto Messages.

Gov. CURTIN, on Thursday, sent to the two Houses quite a number of veto messages. One of these he refused his signature to, the charter of the Montgomery County Bank, partly on business and partly on political considerations. Some forty or fifty leading business men of that vicinity signed a remonstrance charging illiberality in the business transactions of this bank, and also that Copperheads alone could get any discounts at its board. Gov. CURTIN sends it back to the Senate without his assent, and suggests that a committee be appointed to investigate the charges, which, if true, he thinks are fatal to its re-charter: On the score of safety it is undoubtedly a sound bank—one of the safest in the State. The Governor says he will furnish his reasons at length, if requested by the Legislature, and also the charges filed with him against the bank.

The Governor also vetoed two bills, allowing railroad and coal companies to increase the amount of real estate to be held by them. He says if it was a new question, he would not sign any bill allowing a railroad company to mine and transport its own coal. He would confine each to its own business. This is an excitable question in the Anthracite coal districts. The number of such companies having mining privileges are very great, and the evils are enormous. There is no doubt nine-tenths of the people are now hostile to such grants in the coal region. In our section of the State mining companies are not numerous, and no special sentiment on this subject exists.

The Governor also sent in several vetoes, on the ground that the Court had the power to grant the relief prayed for. We have no doubt the present Legislature will pass the constitutional amendment proposed on this subject. If so, and the people adopt this constitutional prohibition, then we may expect one-half of the local legislation of the State to be driven into the Courts.

The veto messages were such as will commend themselve to the favorable notice of the people. Gov. CURTIN'S three years experience has been of an advantage to him. We have no doubt that his new administration will be an eminently successful one.

The Dead Lock in Senate.

When the patience of the Democratic Senators will give way, or their patriotism become positive enongh to prompt to better deeds, we cannot say. No single vote for any purpose, beyond an adjournment from day to day, has yet secured a majority in that body. Considering the temper displayed by these semi-traitor sympathisers, it would be of no use to play a game of odd and even to secure the full organization of the Senate. Men that will rejoice in their ability to stop the wheels of the State Government for one week, would pass nothing of good in the Senate, if organised. We are not prepared to say that the Union majority should stand firm until, as Senator MCCANDLESS said, the angel Gabriel should blow his horn—still we see no promise of good to warrant any of our Senators compromising with the disorganizing Senators. If this was commenced they would have to be bought afresh every week of the session. Senator WHITE'S resignation will undoubtedly be sent to the Speaker in a few days, and in some three weeks his successor can take his seat. Until then no good is likely to be done. The people of the State will settle with these sixteen disorganizers—consign them to an eternal infamy.

RENTAL OF PEWS IN BEECHER'S CHURCH.—The annual rental of pews and Chairs in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, took place on Monday evening, in the presence of a large audience. After a few happy remarks by Mr. Beecher, Mr. Pillsbury, the auctioneer, came forward, and taking his place in the pulpit, commenced the "sale of seats." He spoke with great rapidity, but his hearers, who were studying maps instead of Bibles, seemed to understand every word he said. H. B. Clapin was the first purchaser, bidding $200 for the first choice of a pew. He was followed by F. T. Howard, and R. S. Benedict, who paid $1,80 each. A number of pews were sold for $165 each. The prices realized are roughly estimated at fifty per cent in advance of the prices paid last year, and it is supposed, by men competent to form a correct opinion, that for rentals and premiums at least $30,000 will be realized.

AN officer of the government, just arrived from Newbern, N. C., reports that the scheme for the occupation of abandoned plantations works admirably, the rental already producing quite a revenue, besides relieving the government of the support of thousands of poor people, both white and colored. The principles of free labor and the dignity of self-support are being inculcated, and arrangements are making for the perfection and extension of the system. The President's amnesty proclamation is generally approved there, and could the protection guaranteed be given, there is but little doubt that loyal men could be found to return North Carolina to her allegiance. Gen. Butler's call for negro cavalry created much enthusiasm, and the second regiment, now forming, was getting about one hundred recruits a week.

DANGER OF HOOPS.—The Boston *Traveller* says that a horse attached to the forward wheels of a buggy, a few days since, ran from the American stable in Sudbury street, through Alden street to Court street. As the animal turned the corner in Court street, an iron step attached to the shaft caught in the hoop skirt of Mrs. Church, a lady residing in Newtonville, and she was dragged through Cowdoin square and Cambridge street, to Staniford street, before animal could be stopped. Every spectator supposed the lady would be killed, but upon being extricated it was ascertained she had sustained no other injuries than severe bruises on the head, face and other parts of her person. She was conveyed to the Worcester depot, and took the cars for home.

WHAT A STEAM RAM CAN DO.—A large steamship (the Scotia) ran into a heavy stone pier in England and totally destroyed it; the vessel herself was uninjured. The best and the strongest made iron-mailed ship could not stand a blow such as a steam ram like this could give, driven at the highest possible speed. Our Navy Department should take a hint, and pay as much attention to speed as to invulnerability in our steam ships of war.

SETTLED AT LAST.—Prentice says there have been a great many astute speculations respecting the hole through which John Morgan escaped from the Penitentiary at Columbus. The message of Governor Tod puts an end to the vexed question. His Excellency announces that John Morgan escaped *through a misunderstanding*. This is official. We of course give it up.

GAME.—The present is the most prolific game season ever known in Iowa. Every train from the West brings a car-load of quails, pheasants, and prairie chickens. We learn that the Iowa Central road carries even a larger amount. The Chicago and Eastern markets will soon be, if they are not already, glutted, and then the prices will come down.

A SHORT PRAYER.—The Rev. Mr. Shine, Chaplain of the House of Representatives in the Iowa Legislature, on the opening of the recent session, prayed thus:

Bless Thou the young and growing State of Iowa, her Senators and Representatives, the Governor and State officers. Give us a sound currency, pure water and undefiled religion—for Christ's sake. Amen!

HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8, 1864.

In the House, the petition of John McKee, of Armstrong county, contesting the seat of John B. Chambers, was presented by Mr. Bigham, and on his motion a resolution was adopted fixing Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, to draw a Committee to try the case. Your readers are generally aware that this is a second edition of the case of Cessna vs. Householder, of Bedford county, decided two years since.

The Governor sent in his Annual Message, to both branches, at 11½ o'clock. The Copperheads in the Senate attempted to prevent its reading. Mr. Penny, however, decided that the Governor had the right to communicate, in writing, with the Legislature, and that any member could call for its reading.

Speaker Penny is behaving with great coolness and firmness, in enforcing orders.

When any one of the Copperheads will yield we cannot say. No motion of any kind, except a motion to adjourn, has passed the Senate, and no one can say when any other will pass.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Situation—Military Funeral—Maryland Slavery—The United States Tax on Gas—More Snow.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.

As the army correspondents frequently say, "the situation is still unchanged." Since my letter of last night, very little has transpired with us that would be interesting to readers of the *Commercial*. The day has been one of tolerable comfort only, slippery at both extremities and sloppy at noontide.

About the only excitable feature of the times is of a military character, and there is a plenty of that kind of news which, however, is more particularly interesting to residents of the city proper. The veterans who returned lately from the Southwest, also those from Virginia, are having a royal good time calling on old friends, and in being feasted and toasted. The 29th yesterday had a dinner given them, up town, and music and speechifying was the order of the day. All this has an effect most exhilirating, and will prove to be a better recruiting officer for them than any half dozen Captains and Lieutenants, so many of whom manage to "parade" the public thoroughfares behind their "soaped" mustaches and imperials. While I am on the military, I cannot omit saying that from what I notice in a New York paper, Gen. Heintzelman is to be put in the field again. He should never have been taken from it.

The funeral of Major Robert Morris, whose body recently arrived here from Richmond, occurred this afternoon from the Church of St. James the Less. It will be remembered that Major Morris was attached to Brush's Lancers, and received a wound at the cavalry skirmish near Brandy Station, in consequence of which he fell into the hands of the rebels, who took him to Richmond, where he died several months since. When the weather became sufficiently cool the rebels delivered his body on board of the flag of truce steamer at City Point. He was at one time a member of the City Troop, and was a son of Dr. Robert Morris, who resides on Spruce street, above Broad.

Some time since might have been seen in certain windows along Chestnut street, a *carte de visite* representing a colored man whose back was seamed with scars caused by the lash of the brutal plantation overseer. It was said to have been photographed from life at New Orleans, and its authenticity vouched for by gentlemen of integrity. Notwithstanding all this, many refused to believe in its genuineness. All these doubters are now taken aback by something of a similar character which has just come to light here, and which shows up Maryland slavery, mild as it is said to have been of late years. I quote the words of a reporter:

"A fine looking, large colored man presented himself yesterday at the Colored Headquarters on Chestnut street, and when stripped for examination was found to have his back cut up in a most horrible manner. It was ascertained that about twelve years since, his master, who resided in Maryland, had given him these lashes because he had not cut quite the amount of wood he was directed to do in one day. This poor fellow had been very badly cut, but he passed a successful examination, and was mustered into service. Let us all thank Providence that He has so ordained that Pennsylvania shall no longer be wedded to a State tolerating the beastly Institution."

A very important case came up in the United States Circuit Court yesterday for the second time. It was the City of Philadelphia vs. Diehl, Assessor, and involved the question of the city's liability for the United States tax upon gas consumed in the public lamps. I believe it to be of such general interest that a full statement of the case in detail will meet with the approbation of your readers, although I abridge it somewhat. The matter is full of interest and has a bearing far and wide. The Trustees of the Gas Works had paid under protest $28,742 02, the amount of tax assessed against them on the gas used in the public lamps, and the present suit was instituted for the purpose of recovering back the amount, if the Court should be of the opinion that, as consumers of their own product, the city was not liable. The counsel for the Government, contended that in the matter of gas, the sale was not an essential element in order to place it within the list of taxable articles. Several prominent legal gentleman represented the city and the Trustees of the Gas Works, and the points submitted to the judge invole a substantial statement of the case on that side. The Judge was asked to charge the jury:

1. That if the jury believe the evidence in the cause they may find a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

2. That if the jury believe that the plaintiffs paid to the defendants the sums claimed in this case under protest and duress of threats of seizure of their property, they are entitled to recover back the sums so paid.

3. That the provisions of the Acts of Congress imposing a tax on gas, do not apply to gas manufactured and used by the municipal corporation plaintiff for public lamps under their corporate duty to light the highways of the city of Philadelphia.

4. That if the jury believe from the evidence that the gas on which the taxes have been paid to the defendant under protest was not "manufactured or made and sold or removed for consumption delivery to others than agents for plaintiffs," the plaintiffs are entitled to recover back the taxes so paid.

5. That if the jury believe from the evidence that the gas on which the taxes have been so paid to the defendant, under protest, was manufactured by the plaintiffs, "not for sale, but for their own use and consumption," the plaintiffs are entitled to recover back the taxes so paid.

In response to this Judge Cadwalader instructed the jury "that if the gas on which the taxes in question were paid was not furnished for lighting street lamps, and was not manufactured or made and sold or removed for consumption or for delivery to others than the agents of the manufacturer, the verdict should, upon the evidence, be for the plaintiff; but that the said gas, if it was furnished for lighting lamps in the streets of the city of Philadelphia, under the provisions of the ordinances of the said city and law of the State of Pennsylvania, which have been given in evidence, was liable to the tax imposed by the act of Congress of 1st July, 1862." On the points upon which the Court was requested to charge the jury, they were further instructed "that, if the taxes in question were not due when paid, the evidence that the payment thereof were made under protest, entitles the plaintiffs to a verdict." Except as the said points have been answered under this and the previous instructions given, the Court refuses to give the instructions asked on the part of the plaintiffs.

Notwithstanding this charge, the jury rendered a verdict for the city for the full amount of the claim. A motion was made on behalf of the Government for a new trial.

8 P. M.—It is snowing rapidly, and the ground is fast disappearing.

DIED:

ARMSTRONG—On the 24 inst., at Brandy Station, Lieut. THOS. J. ARMSTRONG, formerly of the Zouave Cadets, lately on Gen. Shaler's Staff, aged 23 years.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

TO LET.—The four storied STORE HOUSE, No. 76 FIFTH street, opposite the Post office. Inquire of JAMES MORTON, No. 113 Beaver st., Allegheny. ja2:1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.—That large ROOM, at present occupied by the Board of Trade, Merchants' Exchange,) Fourth street, next Iron City Bank, from 1st April next, or sooner, if required. JAMES CALDWELL, ja8 No. 98 Penn street.

GROCERIES—

165 hhds. Cuba and P. R. Sugars;
20 " New Orleans do.;
120 bbls. do. Molasses;
180 " Refined Sugars, all grades;
200 " Syrups, assorted brands;
130 Bags Rio Coffee, *prime;*
35 " Rice;
150 chests Y. H., G. P. and Imperial Teas;
75 " Oolong Teas;
325 boxes Tobacco, 5 and 10's;
20 kegs do. 6 twist;
220 bbls. do. cut and dry;
55 " Winter strained Lard Oil;
115 boxes Pearl Starch;
80 " Silver Gloss and Corn Starch;
110 boxes Cincinnati German Soaps;
30 bbls. Garrett's Scotch Snuff;
38 bags Pepper and Allspice;
200 " Shot assorted sizes;
600 boxes Window Glass, assorted;
500 bbls. and half bbls. Mackerel—with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO., ja8 Second street.

SAVE YOUR POSTAGE.

AT PUBLISHER'S RATES:

Eastern Weekly Papers.

Monthly Magazines and other publications,

Subscriptions received at Publishers rates at PITTOCK'S,
Opposite the Postoffice.

50 kinds of Photograph Albums;
1000 " " Card Photographs;
200 " " Pocket Books and Wallets;
50 " " Diaries, for 1864—at PITTOCK'S,
ja8 Opposite the Postoffice.

STEAM DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT. The Largest in the West is

Dr. G. W. SPENCER'S,

254 PENN STREET,

The place where you will get the best and cheapest Dentistry in the city. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the largest assortment of Teeth ever brought to the city of Pittsburgh, thus enabling patients to make their own selections. Remember, I make no Four or Five Dollar Sets of Teeth. I make nothing but the best ARTIFICIAL TEETH in the world, and at a price within the reach of everybody.

Every operation warranted comfortable and to render good service.

Teeth extracted without pain by the only known process.

Call at No. 254 PENN STREET, and select a set of Teeth that suit your taste, and have them mounted and warranted to please and give perfect satisfaction.

Artificial Teeth! Artificial Teeth!

Full Sets only $10—best Vulcanite Gum Teeth.

No. 47½ East side of the Diamond, Allegheny city.

Dr. G. W. SPENCER'S Branch Dental Office.

Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxyd Gas, the most pleasant and safest process yet discovered. Teeth filled from 25 cents to $1, and all other operations of the profession at lower charges than any where else.

Dr. JOS. T. HARPER, an experienced Dentist, has charge of the office.

All operations warranted satisfactory. ja8

LYON, SHORB & CO.

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE

NO. 121 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

se9

SELL YOUR OLD BOOKS AND PAPERS.—The highest price will be paid for old books, with backs removed, old newspapers or other printed paper, at our Paper and Rag Store, No. 33 Smithfield street.
ja7:1w S. B. & C. P. MARKLE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two story FRAME HOUSE, containing six rooms, dry cellar, fitted up in the very best manner with all the modern improvements, with suitable outbuildings, situated at Torrens' Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. The lot contains 2½ acres of ground, improved with a variety of fruit bearing trees, shrubbery, etc. Apply to JOSEPH TORRENS, at Fleming & Torrens, cor. Market and Third sts. ☞ Possession given on April 1st. ja7:1m

CHANGE OF BASE.

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal yard, west end of the South Commons, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coke or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, or Tyle. Having Cars of our own on the roads, both East and West, we are prepared to furnish our regular Western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post office, or our Coal Yard, South and West Commons, Allegheny city. ja4

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.—A fine body of

COAL LAND,

Situate in Allegheny, and adjoining county, fronting about half a mile on the Monongahela river, well situate in every respect for working to great advantage. Inquire of

C. W. ROBB,
de2 Office, No. 91 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

CHARLES ROEDEL.....HENRY DAEWERITZ.

ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ, No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, manufacturers of BREWERS' KETTLES, STILLS, OIL TUBES, COPPER PUMPS, STEAM AND ESCAPE PIPES, MALT KILNS, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. Also, German Silver and Wooden Framed Show Cases, of all sizes and styles. ja5:tf

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, dated the 12th day of September, 1863, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 21st of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by the undersigned, guardian of the person and estate of Mary S. Porter, a minor, under the age of fourteen years, all that certain piece of ground situated in Collins township, Allegheny county, Pa., containing twenty acres, and bounded as follows: by the Plank road (formerly Frankstown road) on the south, and by lands of James Kelly and H. W. Long, and is on the west side of Geo. Ferree's farm. Said property will be sold all together, or in lots, to suit purchasers, according to a plan which will be exhibited at the sale. Terms to be made known on day of sale. ja1:3t-a-w:td WM. A. HERRON, Guardian.

MILITARY AND EXEMPTION CLAIMS.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

No. 144 Fourth street, (2d floor,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Claims for PENSION, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY, HORSES killed or lost in the service, and SUBSISTENCE. Also, for EXEMPTION from the draft, attended to promptly. PATENTS and PASSPORTS procured. dec5

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as Refiners and Dealers in Petroleum or Carbon Oil, under the firm of WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, at the old stand, No. 92 Third street. ROBERT WIGHTMAN,
A. D. ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, December 31, 1863. ja4

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day associated themselves as Co-Partners, under the old firm of WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON, at No. 92 Third street, and at Eagle Oil Works, Lawrenceville, and respectfully solicit the custom of the friends of the late firm. WM. WIGHTMAN,
A. D. ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1864. ja4:3w

J. R. WAMELINK. CHARLES B. BARR.

WAMELINK & BARR,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PIANOS,

From the most celebrated makers in the country. Also,

Melodeons and Musical Goods Generally.

No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET,

NEAR SUSPENSION BRIDGE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ A large and carefully selected stock of Sheet Music and Music Books always on hand. ja2:y

SALE OF MINING PROPERTY. In accordance with a vote of the stockholders of the Adventure Mining Company of Michigan, at a meeting held in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 10th December, 1863, all the property and effects of said company, situated in the county of Ontonagon, State of Michigan, will be sold at public auction by Davis & McIlwaine, auctioneers, at the Board of Trade Rooms in the city of Pittsburgh, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock A.M., on the third Tuesday of January, 1864.

The resolution of stockholders under which this sale is ordered is in the following words, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized and directed to advertise the said property for sale at auction in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., to the highest bidder, on the third Tuesday in January next. Notice of said proposed sale to be advertised in at least one newspaper in each of the cities of Boston, New York, Detroit and Pittsburgh for the period of twenty days. The said notice to express distinctly the time and place of sale, and that at the same time and place the property shall be sold to the highest bidder on the following terms, viz:

One-fourth cash at the time of sale.
One-fourth payable in six months.
One-fourth payable in twelve months.
One-fourth payable in eighteen months.

The deferred payments to be secured by mortgage upon the premises.

The landed estate of the Company consists of 800 acres of mineral land, with certain improvements, machinery, &c., which will be more particularly described on the day of sale.

By order of the Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Sec. & Treas. Adventure Mining Co. of Mich.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 28, 1863. dec19:d

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILROAD CO., Pittsburgh, January 7, 1864.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railroad Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 18th day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m. at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, at which time and place an election for FIVE DIRECTORS will be held, to serve for the ensuing year.
ja8:td WM. K. NIMICK, Secretary.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at M. McGINLEY'S, No. 27 FIFTH street, on MONDAY, 18th January, 1864, at 7 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected to serve for the ensuing year.
ja7:td J. R. MURPHY, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The first installment to the Capital Stock of the Third National Bank, of Thirty-five Per Cent., will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Dime Savings Institution, Smithfield street, opposite the Post Office, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY NEXT, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.
ADAM REINEMAN, Treasurer, *pro. tem.*
ja7:td

GERMAN LOAN SAVING BANK.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on MONDAY AFTERNOON, January 18th, 1864, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of increasing the Capital Stock of said Company.
ja7:td GEORGE A. ENDLEY, Cashier.

THE UNION AND THE OLD FLAG FOR EVER!—Volunteers desirious to obtain the BOUNTY to fill the quota in McCLURE TOWNSHIP, will call on the undersigned Committee, at HARTMAN'S Western Avenue Hotel, (Woods run)—daily, from 9 to 12 o'clock, where they can be consulted.
JOHN S. HALL, Chairman.
H. PHILLIPS, } Secretaries.
W. WALKER. } ja7:6t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President, Managers and Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 11th instant.
WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1864. ja7:3w1tze-m

OFFICE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, Jan. 4, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, out of the profits of the last six months, free of Government Tax, payable to Stockholders on or after the 11th instant.
ja6 D. M. BOOK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, January 4, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of Government tax, payable in cash, on and after the 11th inst.
ja5 WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

LAST NOTICE.—FORTIFICATION BILLS.—Persons who have neglected to return their amounts, for money expended for labor or material on the fortifications around Pittsburgh, are requested to do so before JANUARY 15th, 1864.

Blank forms can be had at the Board of Trade Rooms.
ja2:10t. GEO. H. THURSTON.

STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS and balances of deposits in the Bank of Pittsburgh, of the amount of $10 and exceeding that sum, which, within the three years next preceding the date of this statement, have not either been increased or diminished, with the names of the depositors, the date when such deposits were made or balances accrued, and the amount thereof:

Wm. Brickell, residence not known, December 14th, 1860	$ 596 63
Wm. W. McDowell, Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., October 11th, 1860	1,669 17
John F. Neel, Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., February 14th, 1860	702 33
Franz Oswald, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, June 12th, 1860	100 00
Isaac Riley, New Brighton, Pa., November 16th, 1860	30 87
Jane Riley, Altoona, Pa., June 25th, 1859	80 00
Geo. W. Roberts, Allegheny county, Pa., November 20, 1860	25 89
Mary J. Sampson, Manchester, Pa., July 3d, 1860	55 00
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer, Pittsburgh, December 15th 1860	44 66
Barney Smith, residence not known, April 3d, 1857	400 00

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, CITY OF PITTSBURGH ss: John Graham, President of said Bank of Pittsburgh, being duly sworn, upon his oath does say that he believes the above statement in relation to unclaimed deposits to be correct.
JOHN GRAHAM, President.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of December, 1863.
ja1 S. SMITH, Notary Public.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, December 28, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE DIRECTORS of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, January 11th, 1864, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.
de29:td D. M. BOOK, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, LATE PITTSBURGH TRUST CO., Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on the second TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.
de23:td JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First Ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. de15:tc

1864.

FIRST GRAND

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE,

OF

DRY GOODS,

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'s,

59 Market street.

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS

Will be offered.

1864.

DRESS GOODS;
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
FRENCH MERINOES,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES AND TWEEDS,
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,
and
Domestic Goods,
selling
VERY CHEAP,
at
GARDNER'S,
92
Market street.
ja6

CLOSING OUT SALE OF ENTIRE stock of

WINTER DRESS GOODS,

AT COST,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

North-East cor. 4th and Market streets,

EMPRESS,
POPLINS,
REPS,
PLAID REPS,
PLAIDS.
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS.

Call and see the stock. ja5

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidsick Champagne. In store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON. ja5

FINE GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GENEVA.

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

GOLD, SILVER and STEEL

SPECTACLES.

FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS

Desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the Eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the *lowest possible price.*

Fine WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

JEWELRY and SILVER WARE MADE TO ORDER.

Gilding and Engraving.

J. M. ROBERTS,

16 FIFTH street, PITTSBURGH. dec9

ALEXANDER BATES,

MANUFACTURER OF

CLOAKS,

In all the new and fashionable styles of the season.

DEALER IN

SHAWLS,

DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

SILKS,

and

DRY GOODS IN GENERAL.

21 Fifth street.

jan5

WINTER GOODS.

SLEIGHING HOODS, for Ladies;
CHILDREN'S WOOL HOODS;
HEAVY BALMORAL STOCKINGS;
WOOL STOCKINGS of all kinds;
Soldier's Wool MITTS and GLOVES;
LARGE WOOL SCARFS;
SHAKER KNIT WOOL SOCKS;
CLOTH GLOVES;
FUR GLOVES;
LADIES' GLOVES;
CHILDRENS' GLOVES;
SONTAGS, GARIBALDI'S and
NUBIAS, selling cheap at wholesale and retail.

Wholesale Rooms up Stairs.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

ja6 77 and 79 Market street.

HOLIDAYS.

J. B. M'FADDEN & CO.,

95 Market street.

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED the richest and most comprehensive stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS

We have ever exhibited; anticipating the wants of our friends we have made our display much earlier than usual, and now invite our customers and the public generally to an early examination of our goods, which have been selected with especial regard to their tastes for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Embracing an unusually large assortment of

WATCHES,

With the newest and most elegant designs of Diamonds and Pearls Inlaid, enameled and engraved cases

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

We have appointed Mr. H. L. NORTON, the exclusive Agent for our daily papers at Bridgeport, Brownsville, and West Brownsville.

First Ward School.—The First Ward School Board organized on the 7th by electing Thomas Rees President, W. B. Hunter Secretary, and C. P. Caughey Treasurer.

Fire in Allegheny.—A fire broke out in the office of Dilworth's planing mill on Rebecca street, in the First Ward, Allegheny, on Thursday afternoon. The flames communicated to a small building adjoining, used for the storage of oakum. The office was totally destroyed, owing to the scarcity of water. The loss is very small.

Sudden Death.—Harmon Hoskinson, of Morgan township, in Washington county, was found dead in his bed at Mrs. Rush's hotel in Jefferson on Saturday morning last. A coroner's inquest was held on his remains, and a verdict was rendered of "death from causes unknown."

Free Lectures.—Dr. A. Paige, the Electrician, will lecture on the Phylosophy and practical advantages of electricity, in Lafayette Hall, on Wednesday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. Also, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock to ladies, and at 7 o'clock to gentlemen. SEATS FREE. He will also commence the instruction of his second class, at his rooms, No. 102 Fourth street, on Monday evening, January 18th, at 7 o'clock.

The Coming Operatic Treat.—It is but seldom that we have the pleasure of announcing the approach of so excellent a company of artists, as that which is to visit us next week under the management of Mon. Strakosch, and which consists of Gottschalk, the greatest living pianist, Mad'lle Cordier, the celebrated Prima Donna from the Opera Houses of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, Sig. Brignoli, the matchless tenor, with whose sweet voice every one is acquainted, and the young Violinist, Carlo Patti, brother of Adelina and Carlotta Patti. The programme, of which we have been favored with an early copy, is uncommonly attractive, and contains many novelties. Let this grand combination of operatic and instrumental talent have the overwhelming and enthusiastic reception they deserve. The sale of reserved seats will commence at Mr. C. C. Mellor's music store on Monday next, and the concerts will take place on Wednesday and Friday evening of next week at Concert Hall.

A Warning to Boys.

As cold weather is again upon us, and the rivers are frozen, it is natural for boys to go "skating" on the ice. This is all righ and proper, if they will only wait until the ice becomes firm and strong, with thickness sufficient to prevent the possibility of breaking. Skating is a beautiful exercise, and, if indulged in moderately, tends to develop the muscles and strengthen the nerves; and nothing is more pleasing than to witness the graceful gyrations of a good skater as he sweeps to and fro upon the ice. The great trouble is, that boys are impatient, that they are unwilling to wait even until the rivers are closed, but will commence their sport when the ice commences to make at the banks, the centre of the stream being open; and, in that case, they will venture so near the edge of the ice that they break in and are drowned. There is not a winter that passes without accidents of this kind occurring. On last Saturday, at Chillicothe, Ohio, a boy named Summers, about ten or twelve years of age, was drowned. On Christmas day he had received a new pair of skates as a Christmas present, and went down to the canal to try them. Before putting them on he stepped on the ice, broke through, and was drowned. His body was under the ice several hours before it was recovered.

On the same day, while several boys were skating in Demariscotta river, in the State of Maine, three little boys, Edwin Jones, aged twelve years, Joseph Houston, eight years, and A. B. Little, seven years, were drowned, and their parents failed to regain their bodies, and were almost distracted with the sad calamity. Boys should never skate without having a guardian with them, and, if parents would exercise proper authority over them, it would save many a pang of sorrow to their hearts in after life. Boys, take warning and heed the advice given by your parents, and never engage in this sport without first obtaining their consent.

Organization of City Councils.

The members elected to the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, met on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Select Council organized by re-electing James McAuley, of the Fourth ward, President, and E. S. Morrow, Clerk.

The returns from the various Wards for members of Council were then read, and the number qalified.

The old rules of Council were adopted.

Council also adopted the appropriation ordinance.

The following constitute the new Council:

First Ward—Andrew Miller, John Reese.

Second Ward—William Phillips, J. R. Reed.

Third Ward—James Hardman John Quinn.

Fourth Ward—James McAuley, W. R. Brown.

Fifth Ward—Alex. McClintock, Richard Thompson.

Sixth Ward—D. Reed, J. Y. McLaughlin.

Seventh Ward—W. C. McCarthy, Thos. B. McMillan.

Eighth Ward—John Allen, Samuel Morrow.

Ninth Ward—J. B. Young, William Wills.

Common Council was called to order by Mr. H. McMaster.

The certificates of the late election were then opened and read. The following are the members elect of the new Council:

First Ward—G. W. Coffin, Abraham Fryer.

Second Ward—Thos. Steel, D. O'Neil.

Third Ward—R. W. Mackey, M. O'Hara, W. J. Montgomery, Peter Dean, James O'Haloran, John McKeown.

Fourth Ward—N. Holmes, John H. Hare.

Fifth Ward—Frank Ardray, R. A. Colville, Thomas C. Dickson, Charles Beck, R. McGowan, James Patterson.

Sixth Ward—A. G. McCandless, C. Jeremy, J. Rebman, A. Hays.

Seventh Ward—H. Snively, Samuel Barkley.

Eighth Ward—Henry White, R. Jones, R. Leonard.

Ninth Ward—Chas. Armstrong, D. McClelland, Wm. O. Davis.

Mr. Mackey nominated Thos. Steel, Esq., for President, and Mr. McGowan nominated Dr. A. G. McCandless. The following was the result of the election: Thos. Steel, 16 votes; A. G. McCandless, 11.

On taking the chair, Mr. Steel made a neat speech thanking the Councils for the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Hugh McMaster and R. D. King were nominated for the office of Clerk of Common Councils. Mr. McMaster received 23 votes and Mr. King had only four votes. Mr. McMaster was therefore elected.

Capt. E. F. Pratt was unanimously re-elected Messenger of Common Council, for which honor the Captain made one of his characteristic speeches.

JOINT SESSION.

In joint session the returns for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer were opened, and read as follows:

WARDS.	Mayor Lowry	Mayor Hunter	Cont'ler McCargo	Cont'ler Edgar	Treas'r Eichbaum	Treas'r Feil
First Ward	269	31	256	33	267	34
Second Ward	193	76	190	73	193	68
Third Ward	407	383	363	396	378	398
Fourth Ward	241	36	234	24	237	24
Fifth Ward	461	309	456	300	457	314
Sixth Ward	372	109	377	106	376	104
Seventh Ward	131	97	126	95	132	97
Eighth Ward	237	63	244	57	246	57
Ninth Ward	207	7	197	4	207	4
Total	2518	1051	2443	1028	2495	1038

The vote being announced, on motion the returns were approved.

On motion, Messrs. M'Clintock and Miller, of Select Council, and Messrs. M'Gowan, M'Candless and Hare, of Common Council, were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Mayor elect and conduct him to Councils, in order that he might be sworn in.

After an absence of half an hour the Committee returned with Mr. Lowry, the Mayor elect, accompanied by Mayor Sawyer.

The oath of office was then administered to Mr. Lowry by President McAnley. After being sworn in, Mr. Lowry made a brief speech.

The joint session of councils was then adjourned, after which the members of each council proceeded to select their seats by lot.

Councils then adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

City Mortality.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, makes the following report of the mortality of the city from December 24th, 1863, to January 3d, 1864:

ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
Inflamation of lungs	1	Congestion of bowels	1
Paralysis	1	Convulsions	1
Old age	1	Dropsy	1
Puerperal mentritis	1	Scarlatina	1
Disease of heart	1	Non-viability	1
Consumption	1	Hooping cough	1
Puerperal fever	1	Merasmus	1
Apoplexy	1	Diphtheria	1
		Still born	3
		Congestion of lungs	1
		Typhoid pneumonia	1

Of the above there were:

Under 1 year	7	From 30 to 40	3
From 1 to 2	1	From 40 to 50	0
From 2 to 5	2	From 50 to 60	2
From 5 to 10	2	From 60 to 70	1
From 10 to 15	1	From 70 to 80	2
From 15 to 20	1	From 80 to 90	0
From 20 to 30	2	From 90 to 100	0

Males, 8; Females, 13; White, 20; Colored, 1; total, 21.

We invite the attention of the public to the very fine assortment of Ladies' Furs, Ladies' and Misses' felt and silk Hats, trimmed and untrimmed—Men's and Boy's winter Hats and Caps, all of which is being sold at a great reduction in prices, at the extensive and fashionable Hat, Cap and Fur House kept by Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. If you would secure a bargain, call soon.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Albums.—To those purchasing Albums, we would advise them to call and examine Pittock's fine assortment. He has them at low prices. Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Only one dollar per dozen! Card Photographs of Generals, theatricals, &c., at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice.

Diaries for 1864, at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice.

Ballou, for February, at Pittock's.

No. 14 of Beadle's Dime Novels, just out; to be had at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice.

Subscribe.—All the Eastern papers and Magazines, at subscribers' rates, at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice.

Harper's Weekly, Independent, Clipper Weekly, Leslie, Budget, Merryman, &c., &c., for this week, at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice.

EAGLE TANNERY.
CHARLES KIEFER,
Office: No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
MANUFACTURER OF
Oak-Tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and
SOLE LEATHER,
WAXED UPPER, KIPS AND CALF SKINS.
Also, keeps for sale Pink and Pad Skins prime article Goats' Hair, for Saddlers' use. The highest price paid for leather in the rough. Green Hides and Calf Skins.
☞ Best quality TANNERS' OIL on hand.
oc29:6m

NEW AND SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS.
M. MENTZER.
No. 94 Market street,
Has just received an elegant stock of the mos
Approved Seasonable Dry Goods,
including
SILKS, DELAINES, MERINOS,
and all the most fashionable goods in the market. Also, a large supply of
DOMESTICS
and
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
oc22:3m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 NORTH FRONT St., Philadelphia.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration, on the estate of MATTHEW SMITH, late of the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of Allegheny county, aforesaid. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will present the same without delay to EVE SMITH, Administratrix,
dec8:6wltaw No. 43 High street, Pittsburgh.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON.
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
REFINERS OF FINE CARBON OIL,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.
WAREHOUSE: No. 92 THIRD street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. ja4

DISSOLUTION.
The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.

W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,
Shippers and Dealers
IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.
All orders left at our Yards,
Nos. 523 & 697 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,
And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 323 Leacock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.
Terms—CASH. de29:tf

E. GLEASON & CO.,
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS
Ohio street, between Chesnut and East lane,
de21-1y Allegheny, Pa.

CHAS. G. SAUTTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Oil, Whisky, Ale and Pork Barrels.
Cooperage on Perry street, above Chestnut, opposite Straub's Brewery, Allegheny city.
All orders addressed to Box 360, Allegheny P. O., will receive prompt attention. [no2]:6m

REMOVED.—On MONDAY the 21st inst. the office of the
"EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS CO.,"
Will be removed to No. 410 PENN street, where calls for Omnibuses or Carriages may be left for all trains going East or West.
se19:tf JAMES DAIN & CO.

GEORGE TEORGE will commence his
MUSIC SCHOOL,
At his rooms, corner of WOOD and FIFTH streets, third story, THIS DAY.
Engagements for the GREAT WESTERN BAND will be properly attended to.
GEORGE TEORGE,
oc19 Leader of Great Western Band.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
NEW AND SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS,
AT
JAMES GOSLING'S,
No. 108 Market street.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
BONNETS, &c.
CALICOS,
GINGHAMS,
SILKS,
WORSTED, of all kinds,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS,
TWEEDS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
HOSIERY,
Also, a full and carefully selected stock of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
all of which he will sell at the
VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
oc16

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS,
Movements of European Steamers,

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Jan. 6	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Jan. 7	New York	Liverpool.
City Manchester	Jan. 9	New York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 9	N. Y.	Southampton.
Adriatic	Jan. 12	New York	Liverpool.
Persia	Jan. 13	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	N. Y.	Southampton.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	N. Y.	Southampton.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	N. Y.	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	N. Y.	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City Baltimore	Dec. 23	Liverpool	New York.
City Limerick	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	New York.
Teutonia	Dec. 29	Southampton	N. Y.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Jan. 2	Liverpool	New York.
Canada	Jan. 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	N. Y.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	N. Y.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	N. Y.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	N. Y.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

COUNTERFEIT TREASURY NOTES.—According to the statement of several bank clerks, it is learned that there is now in circulation in Baltimore a considerable number of bank notes, many of which are of the denomination of one, two and five dollars upon the country banks of this State. There have also been detected recently a number of one-dollar United States Treasury notes, altered to the denomination of ten dollars.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, January 9, 1864.

Business was dull in all the various department. Dealers manifest no disposition to operate to any extent, hence we have but few sales to record. Our merchants are generally engaged in settling up their past six months business, and until that is finished but little attention will be paid to outside transactions. The weather continues cold. Our rivers all remain frozen over, and there seems to be no prospect of an early resumption of navigation. Our ice dealers are taking advantage of the present cold spell and are storing their ice houses with a superior article of pure Allegheny ice. Among the sales we note as follows:

HAY—The market exhibited no change. The receipts were barely sufficient to meet the demand. A few loads were disposed of at the scales at 40@43.

FLOUR—Holders remain firm in their views, as the present suspension of navigation prevents receipts by the river. The receipts by Wagon have been very light. The roads are said to be in a sad condition. The currents rates from store for dray load lots were:

Extra—$6,25.

Extra Family—$7,31@7,50 per bbl. The exports East were small.

WHISKY—The market remains in a very unsettled state, dealers scarcely knowing what figures to ask. The news from Cincinnati and Chicago announced a further advance. The nominal rates in the market are 30@32c, whilst some dealers have withdrew their stock for the present to see what will turn up.

BUTTER—The market was firm, and prices have an upward tendency. Further sales of fresh Roll was made at 28c.

BACON—The market was firm with a fair local demand. There is a good business doing in *Sugar Cured Hams* at 13c; *Mess Pork* is held firmly at $20,50@21,00, with sales of 100 bbls at the former rates.

LARD—Has plenty of purchasers at 13@13¼c for leaf.

GRAIN—Was firm and in good demand; in fact the demand exceeds the supply.

Rye—Was scarce and dull; sales were reported at $1 35@1 40.

Oats—The stock in the market is not heavy; sales of 1,000 bush at 80@82c.

Corn—Has a good steady demand; sales were reported at $1 25@1 50.

Wheat—The offerings were limited; white: a pure article was held at $1 44@1 48; red $1 37@1 40 ₰ bush.

Barley—Spring was held at $1 35, and Fall at $1 48@1 58.

CHEESE—The market was firm, with a good local demand; sales 65 bxs W. R. at 13½@14c; 20 do Goshen at 15c.

APPLES—The continued cold weather has caused a better feeling among holders. A good article commands $2 75@3 readily. Stock moderate.

GROCERIES—Holders were firm. Sales, however, were confined to small parcels; to meet the wants of the home market. As prices are unchanged, we omit quotations.

SALT—The market was firm with a good demand. Sales 110 bbls at $2 50@2 65.

EGGS—The market was firm. We vuote small sales at 24@25c per dozen.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, Jan. 9, 1864.

Business was dull. Dealers manifested no disposition to operate, one party holding out that prices are too high, whilst holders say that prices will have to advance. The receipts were confined to lots per railroad, and were quite limited. The Imports since our last were: Crude, 1,650 bbls; Refined, 386 bbls. West, 65 bbls. Exports—To New York, Refined, 185 bbls. Crude, 1,180 bbls. To Philadelphia, Refined, 280 bbls; Crude, 225 bbls. To Baltimore, Crude, 350 bbls; So far as the figures were concerned there was no change for some time past. We quote as follows:

Crude—In bulk, ranged from 19¼@20c; including packages, 24½@25c was the asking rates.

Refined—There was nothing done worthy of note. Bonded was held at 39@40c; Free, 49@50c. The stock in this market is not heavy.

Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1864.

Carrying with it and bearing into eternity the foibles and follies of the past, or adding another bright page of successful efforts to the history of the prudent merchant, 1863 has departed, and a prosperous year it has been; the merchant, farmer, and factor alike having been amply remunerated for their efforts. The Oil Wells of the country, yielding of their abundance, have kept the demand both for export and refining well supplied, and prices during the year have fluctuated violently. During the past week, as is usual at this season, the transactions have been of a meagre character. The heavy rains, along with the unusual warm weather of the past few days, would indicate the speedy arrival of large supplies; consequently buyers both for export and refining are holding off, and evince little or no disposition to operate at our quotations. Crude is nominal and dull at 20c; 500 bbls refined in bond sold at about 44c 500 bbls Lucesco refined free at 55c, F O B, and 1,000 bbls straight and mixed brands at the same figures, all F O B. Benzine is excessively dull and nominal at 16@20c, and residuum at 85@95c. The bark Lady Milne cleared for Liverpool yesterday with a cargo of 2,771 bbls crude and 1,504 do refined; and on the 29th ultimo, the bark Elba cleared for Marseilles with 101,794 gals refined do. The bark Lizzie Lee, for Gibraltar, for orders, about 1,200 bbls, is nearly full and is about clearing. It is rumored that Congress will impose an increased excise duty on Petroleum, by way of a tax on crude, which has been heretofore free, at the same time repealing the drawback clause applying in case of exportation as it stands at present.

Freights to London	6s 0d ₰ bbl
Freights to Marseilles	6s 6d ₰ bbl
Freights to Havre	6s 6d ₰ bbl
Freights to Boston, on deck, 60c	70 cts ₰ bbl
Freights to New York, on deck 40c	45 cts ₰ bbl
Exp'd from Phila. since Jan. 1st	5,391,938 gals.
" " same time last year	2,792,200 gals.
Increase this year	2,652,738 "
Exp'd from U. S. since Jan. 1, '63	28,250,221 "
" same time 1862	10,794,046 "
Increase in 1863	17,456,205 "

Yours, very respectfully,
COCHRAN & RUSSELL.

Chicago Highwine Market.

Highwines firmer, and advanced 1c?c., closing firm but quiet. Sales of 650 barrels, part to arrive at 84@85c., and at prices within the ranges.

Cincinnati Whisky Market.

There was a good demand for Whisky to-day, chiefly speculative, and a further advance of 3c. was established, with sales of 800 bbls. at 93@93½c—the latter rate for wagon.

RIVER MATTERS.

THE estimated value of all the steamers in the United States, exclusive of those belonging to the Government, is $10,135,967; the number of steamers during the last fiscal year was 933, with a tonnage of 405,000 tons; the number of engineers licensed was 2,700; of pilots, 2,242, and the number of boilers found defective by the inspectors, was 55. The loss of property on inspected steamers was as follows: By explosion, $5,000; loss by fire, $65,000, and loss by wrecks or foundering, $202,000. The number of passengers reported to have been transported during the year was 6,179,000. By way of illustrating the benefit that has resulted from the legislation of Congress, in regard to steam vessels, it may be stated that while the number of lives lost from explosions during the last five years, amounted to only 203, the number lost from 1848 to 1852, (before the passage of the laws in question,) was 1,155. This shows a saving of life of nearly five-sixths, while the increased number of passengers and soldiers now carried, compared with the old dates, are as five to one

FOR SALE.—Two large and commodious HOUSES and LOTS, at corner of Chestnut and North Canal streets, Allegheny.
The above property is well worthy the attention of persons desiring a pleasant home.
No better location for a Physician can be found. The corner house having been occupied by one for many years past.
The owner having permanently settled in the East will sell at a bargain.
There is also offered about
TWENTY ACRES OF LAND,
on the Perrysville Plank road, three miles from Allegheny—covered with the best of fruit and large commodious buildings.
For further particulars inquire of
T. NELSON, Att'y-at-Law,
Kuhn's Law building, No. 66 Diamond street, 3d room, 2d floor se21:tf

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1863.

Congressional.

The Senate debated all day without any definite result the Conscription Act. But one Senator spoke in favor of the repeal of the three hundred dollar clause. The remaining Senators who made speeches, were all opposed to any such action.

The House was not in session.

A bill paying the bounties for enlistment in the Regular Army, and reducing nearly one half of the pay of all Major and Brigadier Generals, was introduced and referred in the Senate. The latter bill reduces the pay of military officers when on duty or under orders, but not in the field, as follows: Brigadier Generals, $3,200; Colonels, $2,800; Lieutenant Colonels, $2,250; Majors, $1,875; Captains, $1,500; Lieutenants, $1,200. When absent on leave, Brigadiers, $2,500; Colonels, $2,100; Lieutenant Colonels, $1,680; Majors, $1,500; Captains, $1,200; Lieutenants, $960. Major Generals reduced to $4,000 when on duty, and $3,000 when on leave.

Senator Foot to-day introduced a bill transfering the supervision of the work on the Capitol, the Dome and Patent Office building to the Commissioner of Public Buildings, who is to be required to give fifty thousand dollars bond for the moneys in his charge. He is to have but $3,000 in full for the whole salary.

Agricultural Affairs.

The necessity of terminating the treaty of reciprocity with Great Britain, which admits the production of Canada, duty free, to compete with our agriculture has been apparant to all, particularly since the increase of the tariff duties and the levying of internal imports. A joint resolution to give the necessary notice was to-day in the Senate by Mr. Morrill. Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, has just received a beautiful sample of Cuban tobacco seed, which will be immediately put up for distribution to a number of agencies and agricultural socities.

Enlistments in the Regular Army for Three Years.

A bill was to-day submitted by Senator Wilson, making all enlistments in the Regular Army, during the rebellion, for three years, giving the same clothing, pay, rations, etc., to colored as to white persons, and giving freedom to the wives and children of such soldiers, if they are slaves.

The Rebels Moving South.

The *Star* says that private information received here leads to the irresistible conclusion that the rebel authorities are quietly moving their military factories, &c., located in Richmond, to some point in South Carolina. This is the result of the failure of Longstreet's expedition against Knoxville, as our continued occupation of East Tennessee in force is incompatible with the security and availability of their rebel occupation of Richmond, their chief military depot, &c.

Health of Chief Justice Taney.

The health of Chief Justice Taney has somewhat improved, and to-day he feit better than for some rime past. A.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Quaker Delegation.

A committee of Quakers representing the State of Maine, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, were before the House Military Committee to-day for the purpose of showing why their society should be exept from military duty. They maintain that their peculiar views should exempt them from both the draft and the three hundred dollar clause. The Committee heard them patiently, but will reserve their opinions until the Senate bill comes before them for consideration.

Chief Engineer Sherwood.

Chief engineer F. Sherwood was to-day again before the Ways and Means Committee, as regards most of the naval appropriations for the construction of ships. The Committee are earnestly engaged upon this branch of the service, with the idiea of reducing it as much as possible. Mr. Sherwood's examination will be resumed on Monday.

Delegations.

There are many delegations here, representing tobacco, whisky, petroleum and other interests, who will be heard before the Committee next week.

The Tax Bill.

The Committee will not be able to report on the Tax Bill for some weeks.

The Bounty Appropriation Bill.

No definite action was had to-day by the Finance Committee on the bills fixing the time for extending the bounties. Secretary Chase is decidedly opposed to this measure. So much money cannot be raised in one month without greatly embarassing the finances, as it was not contemplated in his estimate. A loan will shortly follow the passage of the bounty bill.

Pacific Railroad.

The Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad had their first session to-night. Nothing was done.

Executive Session.

The Senate had an executive session today. A.

Gov. Bradford's Message.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Gov. Bradford's message was transmitted to the State Legislature to-day. The finances of the State are described as being in a prosperous condition. He says, in reference to the question of emancipation: "I believe to-day, as I have done for years, that if we had long ago provided for the gradual emancipation of the slaves of the State, we would now be—as regards all the material elements of public prosperity—far in advance of our present position. The products of our State and its natural resources are not such as are adapted to or can be developed by the labor of the slave. I am satisfied that the people of the State in their moments of calm and deliberate reflection, have long since come to the same conclusion, that when the leaders of the conspiracy at the South lifted their hands against the Union, and pointed to slavery as the institution upon which their visionary republic was to rest, they struck a blow at its very vitals in every Border State, under which it has continued to languish, and which will end in its destruction. It becomes us, therefore, to whom the whole question rightfully belongs, to take immediate measures for its removal, and which should be no longer delayed than may be required by a proper respect for those industrial pursuits with which the institution has been so long and so intimately interwoven, and a humane regard for the slave himself, which forbids us to cast him, all unprepared for so great a change, too suddenly upon his feeble resources. The Governor reiterates his objection to the manner in which the enlistment of slaves has been conducted in the State, and to the military interference in volunteering."

Gov. Coney's Message.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 7.—The message of Governor Coney, which was delivered to the Legislature of the State to-day, is a plain and practical document. Further legislation is deemed necessary relating to reciprocity treaty, the benefits of which are all on the side of the Provincials. The dream of trade is over, and the treaty has signally failed in eliciting the good feeling of our territorial neighbors. He considers that a railroad to the North Eastern frontier is necessary as a means of defence. The construction of such a road can only be accomplished by a combination of private enterprises and public aid—either State or national. Some more speedy means of communication should be devised to reach our Eastern frontier near Calais. The Governor thoroughly endorses the emancipation proclamation.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Beavers, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings and Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods.
Prices LOWER now than at any time during the season.
D. KAISER & SON,
de21-1m No. 166 Smithfield Street.

NO. MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and rebolled). In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKERSON,
ja2

The Late Rebel Raid a Failure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Gen. Kelly, this evening, received the following dispatch:

With the exception of McNeil's command, which is several miles back of Moorfield, no force of rebels is near.

A report at Moorfield yesterday afternoon was that Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee's force had been into Winchester.

The present rebel raid was a complete failure, and all attributed to the fact that Gen. Earley was unable to bring his artillery from the valley, owing to the icy condition of the roads. Gen. Earley's object was to attack New Creek, but owing to the late snow storm, the roads are now almost impassable for even infantry.

Attack on Petersburg Abandoned.

NEW YORK, January 8.—A special to the *Herald*, dated Cumberland, Md., January 7, says:—The latest information from Petersburg, in Western Virginia, is, that that post is now safe, the enemy having been going off on full retreat for two days. The place had been surrounded by the rebels, thus cutting off all communication with New Creek, but the enemy carefully avoided coming within range of our guns. Col. Thoburn who was in command of the post, had made every preparation to defend the place to the last, and the feeling on the part of the men composing the garrison, was strongly in favor of fighting to the bitter end. This certainly reflects great credit on all concerned.

Our cavalry had a skirmish with sixteen rebels at Newtown last evening, and the rebel Captain, Blackford, was killed. A very heavy snow storm is now prevailing.

BUY YOUR
NEW YEARS' PRESENTS
AT
McCULLOCH'S
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
81 Market street.
The stock is complete in all its branches, and at the lowest possible price. de30

A GOOD FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful bay Horse, about sixteen hands high, perfectly sound and well broken to harness, will be sold very cheap, and if desired a nice set of HARNESS and JERSEY WAGON, almost new. If not sold, the Horse will be loaned to a responsible party, who will take good care of him until Spring, the owner, at the present, having no use for him. Enquire at No. 16 FIFTH street. de17

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.
200,000 APPLE TREES,
Extra fine, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, including all he old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of PEAR, (standard and dwarf,) CHERRY, PEACH, PLUM, EVERGREEN, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, GRAPE VINES, SHRUBS, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c., &c., wholesale and retail at very reasonable prices.
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

WILLIAM SCHUCHMAN'S
LITHOGRAPHY AND PRINTING ROOMS,
Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth str
(BREWER'S BLOCK,)
oc2:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

1863 THE PITTSBURGH, 1863
FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
TO ALL POINTS IN THE WEST,
SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.
Shortest and Most Direct Route
TO THE WEST!
WINTER ARRANGEMENT

On and after November 16th, 1863, trains run as follows, viz:

WESTWARD THROUGH TRAINS:

	Express.	Express.
Leaves Pittsburgh at	1:45 a. m.	1:45 p. m.
do Allegheny at	1:55 a. m.	1:55 p. m.
Arrives at Alliance	5:40 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
do Crestline	10:30 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
do Ft. Wayne		
do Chicago	10:50 p. m.	11:00 a. m.

TO COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS:

	Fast Line.	Express.
Leaves Crestline at	8:30 a. m.	8:40 p. m.
Arrives at Columbus	10:45 p. m.	11:15 p. m.
do Cincinnati	8:50 p. m.	5:55 a. m.
do Indianap'lis	6:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
do Louisville	12:50 a. m.	12:40 p. m
do St. Louis	7:30 a. m.	7:45 p. m.

All trains through to Chicago without change of cars.

N. B.—The time to Cincinnati is the same as via. Steubenville. Trains on both roads meet at Columbus, and passengers all go into Cincinnati together.

	CRESTLINE Mail Train.	ALLIANCE Accom'n.
Leaves Pittsburgh at	6:30 a. m.	2:15 p. m.
do Allegheny at	7:40 a. m.	2:25 p. m.
do N. Brighton at	8:20 a. m.	4:15 p. m.
do Alliance at	11:20 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Arrives Crestline at	5:30 p. m.	

These trains stop at principal stations between Allegheny and Rochester.

N. BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
From Federal Street Station, Allegheny.
Leave Allegheny at 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m., 4:30 p. m., and 5:40 p. m.
Arrive at New Brighton at 11:15 a. m., 1:45 p. m., 6:25 p. m. and 7:35 p. m.

EASTWARD.
Leave New Brighton at 5:30 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 12:20 p. m. and 2:50 p. m.
Arrive at Allegheny at 7:20 a. m., 8:40 a. m., 2:35 p. m. and 4:50 p. m.

Tickets good on these trains are sold at reduced rates.

EASTWARD TRAINS ARRIVE AT PITTSB'G.

Chicago Express	2:20 a. m.
Alliance Express	3:30 p. m.
Cincinnati Express	7:50 p. m.
Crestline Mail	7:00 p. m.

TRAINS FOR NEW CASTLE, MERCER AND OIL CITY.

	Mail Train.	Accom'n.
Leaves Pittsburgh at	6:30 a. m.	
do Allegheny at	6,40 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Arrive at N. Castle	10:40 a. m.	6:40 p. m.
EASTWARD.		
Leave New Castle	6:20 a. m.	1:00 p. m.
Arrive Pittsburgh	8:40 a. m.	4:50 p. m.
do Allegheny	10:00 a. m.	

Trains run by Columbus time, which is

The Daily Commercial

COMMERCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA METAL MARKET.—The market continues active, and with very little offering, most of the makers being sold up and not disposed to contract at previous quotations. Sales of about 500 tons anthracite are reported, part at $43@45 for forge and foundry, and part on terms kept private. Scotch pig is scarce and worth $45 ₱ ton, and blooms are also scarce and high. For manufactured iron the market is better, and the makers of bar iron have advanced their prices $10 ₱ ton.

CINCINNATI TOBACCO MARKET.—Sales of leaf tobacco to-day at Morris & Chalfant's warehouse, 10 hhds and 27 cases, namely: 10 hhds Mason county leaf and lugs—1 at $12 25, 1 at $13 25, 1 at $14, 3 at $15 50@1275, 2 at $16@16 75, 2 at $18. 27 cases of Ohio seed leaf wrappers and fillers—1 at $6 50, 1 at $9 25, 3 at $10@10 75, 7 at $11@11 75, 3 at $13@13 50, 4 at $14 25@14 75, 2 at $15, 1 at $18, 2 at $19 25@19 50, 1 at $23 25, 1 at $24, 1 at $26 35.

Chicago Market.

There were no receipts of Produce today, and business in consequence is held in check.

The money market is close and rates of interest are firm, which also has a depressing effect.

Flour market dull and neglected, the only demand being from the city trade. Wheat quiet and steady at unchanged prices, with sales of 45,000 bushels at $1 18@1 18½ for No. 1 Spring, and $1 11½@1 12 for No. 2 Spring in store.

Corn is in light supply, but dull, and a shade lower for old; sales light, at 92@92½c for No. 1, and 91@92c for No. 2 in store. New Corn firm, but irregular, at 83@84c, in store.

Oats quiet and steady; sales of 30,000 bush at 66½@66¾c for No. 1, and 63½@64c for No. 2.

Rye advanced 1c, with light sales at $1@1 07 for No. 1, and $1 03 for No. 2, in store.

Barley inactive and nominal for lots in store. Sales No. 2, on tradk, at $1 25, and rejected at $1 09.

Providence Trade Report.

In Providence the transactions in print cloths for the past year have been 3,922,800 pieces, against 3,016,400 in 1862—an increase of 306,400 pieces. The production being 5,000,000 pieces, the transactions the past year are a little more than a million less. As was the case last year, the transactions from time to time cover the same goods as they have been operated in to a considerable extent speculatively. Prices have fluctuated slightly during the year, though not as much as during the preceding. One year ago, print cloths, 64 x 64, sold for 14½c.: January 1, 1862, the price was 9c.; January 1, 1861, 4¼c. Now they are worth 16½c.—an advance in three years of about four hundred per cent.

The largest sale during the year was for the week ending November 28, which reached 392,500 pieces; the next largest sale was for the week ending January 31, reaching 280,000 pieces; the next was for the week ending January 17, reaching 264,000 pieces.

The cotton received in this city last year was 87,308 bales, against 56,708 the year preceding—an increase of 30,600 bales, and only 652 bales less than were received in 1861. The cotton received in 1860 was 159,878 bales, which probably was a little above the average for the preceding years. Cotton is now worth 82c., having advanced during the year from 69c.; it was worth January 1, 1861, 38c.

New Orleans Market.

Cotton—The receipts of the past week have been light, not exceeding 1,000 bales. Exports 1,300, leaving on hand and not cleared, about 7,400 bales. The market closing to-day at 26c to 41c for pickings, 55c to 63c for repacked, 63c to 65c for samples, 52 to 56c for inferior, 61 to 63c for low ordinary, 64 to 67c for ordinary, 67 to 69½c for good ordinary, 69½ to 72c for strict ordinary, 72½c for low middling, 73 to 73½c for middling so strictly middling, 79½ to 75c for good middling. A few bales of Sea Island realized $1,18. The week's business summed up 2,154 bales.

Sugar—The receipts the past week have been very liberal, amounting to 4,908 hhds, and with a limited demand the market closes at 9c to 9½c for common, 10c to 10½c for fair, 11c to 11½c for fully fair, 11½c to 11¾c for prime to choice new crop, 12¾c for yellow clarified, 12¾c to 13c for white clarified. Exports for the week, 2,500 hhds.

Molasses—The receipts have been in excess of the demand, and prices have given way; the market closing at 43c for good old crop, 50c for ordinary, 51c to 52c for prime, and 53c to 54c for choice. Receipts the past week, 8,791 brls. Exports, 4,170 brls.

Coffee—The stock in the city is light, with sales at 34½c to 35c for Rio, in lots, and 36c, retail way.

CLOTHING.

J. BOOBYER, Jr.,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
no9ly 225 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

KANE & DUFFY,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND DEALERS IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 46 ST. CLAIR Street,
Opposite St. Clair Hotel,
se7 PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUCTIONEERS.

T. A. M'CLELLAND,
General Auction and Commission Merchant.
Sales Room and Office, No. 55 Fifth street Masonic Hall Building. Sales effected of
Stocks, Real Estate, Furniture, &c.
AT EITHER
Sales Room, Dwellings or in the Country.
Daily Sales at 2 and 7 o'clock, of all kinds of Merchandise.
☞ CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. ☜
se7

PLUMBING.

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY.
WELDON & KELLY,
Gas and Steam Fitters,
PLUMBERS
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
164 WOOD STREET, NEAR SIXTH,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Pumps sold and repaired. Proprietors and manufacturers of Dakin's Patent Water Drawer and Musgrave's Patent Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves. se7

GRAPES.
ON HAND AND FOR SALE THE following varieties of GRAPES:
HERBEMONT,
DIANA,
DELAWARE,
CATAWBA and
ISABELLA.
J. KNOX,
de24 No. 29 Fifth street.

HO, FOR THE DRAFT!!
Persons Claiming Exemption,
Can have their papers made out by calling upon
WM. T. DUNN,
No. 103 FIFTH street, 3 doors below Cathedral.
N. B. There should be no delays, as the time for filing claims is very short. Bring two witnesses. *Heads of Families*, with you de4:1w

JAMES ONSLOW,
GENERAL BUSINESS AND
Soldiers Claim Agent, Collector, &c.,
Office: No. 65 Fifth street, up stairs,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All claims of Soldiers, or others, against either State or National Governments promptly attended to. Collections in the city also made. no11:tf

JUST RECEIVED—
A fresh supply o
DR. HUMPHREY'S
HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
Also, a large and well selected stock of
FINE PERFUMERY
POMADES, HAIR OIL,
COMBS, HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES.
A well selected stock of
Patent or Family Medicines
FINE CIGARS, CHOICE BRANDS,
Phalon's New Perfume—Night-blooming Cereus—a most fragrant perfume.
And all other popular Perfumes, at
FULTON'S DRUG STORE,
no5 FIFTH STREET.

BABBIT'S NEW YORK SOAP.—Genuine Womans' Friend Soap. 50 boxes of each, in store, and for sale by
ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON.

RESTAURANTS.

THE CABINET,
No. 87 Third street, opposite Vigilant Engine House,
N. BERNHARD, Proprietor.
The best Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand. LUNCH every morning.
del:3m

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 & 131 SMITHFIELD street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sep7:1y

MILITARY EXCHANGE,
No. 48 Market Street,
LOUIS HAGER, Proprietor.
The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the Delicacies of the Season.
☞ LUNCH EVERY MORNING. oc8-1y

FRED. WEIS',
CORNUCOPIA,
No. 8 Corner Fifth and Union streets.
The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. OYSTERS sold retail or wholesale. oc26:3m

SIGEL SALOON,
47 Fifth street, opposite the Theatre.
The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style; together with all the delicacies of the season.
☞ LUNCH every morning. oc28:3m

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.
☞ Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season.
oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 FIFTH street,
Odd Fellows Hall Building.
se7:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

MRS. E. BOLLSTETTER'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 178 Wood street.
WARM LUNCH every morning. [oc31:3m

HENRY SHALER'S
Monongahela Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 19 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The very best of Shell and Can OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. de23:3m

C. R. LEONHAUSER & J. J. ROEMER, the latter formerly of Eli Young's Exchange, have just opened a
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
at No. 130 SMITHFIELD st., near Virgin alley, where they will keep always on hand fresh Shell, Bucket and Can OYSTERS, and will serve up all the delicacies of the season. Prices 20 to 25 per cent. lower than any house in town. Meals served up at short notice. Give us a call.
no26:tf C. R. LEONHAUSER & CO.

J. M. ROBITZER,
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 53 Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
LUNCH every morning. no19:3m

HENRY BENDER'S
Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
No. 241 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

HENRY ZIMMERMANN'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 95 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Corner Federal and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The choicest WINES, ALES, BEERS and LIQUORS kept constantly on hand. [no25:3m

CHARLES MULLEN'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
58 Hand street, near Liberty.
The choicest ALES and WINES kept constantly on hand. LUNCH every evening till 10 o'clock. no23:3m

BOWERY SALOON,
No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.
se7:6m

LIQUORS.

FRED. SCHIELD,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Groceries, Liquors, Wines and Cigars,
No. 17 PENN street, Pittsburgh.
se16:1y

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO.,
(Successors to Leopold Sahl,)
Importers and dealers in
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
27 and 29 MARKET street, cor. Second,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

JOSEPH ROSS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FAMILY SELECTED GROCERIES,
FOREIGN LIQUORS,
WINES AND CIGARS
East side of the Diamond,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOTELS.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL,
COVERLY & HUTCHISON, Proprietors
HARRISBURG, PA.
This well known Hotel is now in a condition to accommodate the traveling public, affording the most ample conveniences alike for the transient guest and the permanent boarder.
THE UNITED STATES HOTEL has been entirely refitted throughout, and now has accommodations equal in extent, comfort and luxury to any hotel between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Its location is the best in the State Capital, being in easy access to all the railroad depots, and in close proximity to all the public offices and business localities of the city. It has now all the conveniences of
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
and the Proprietors are determined to spare neither expense, time or labor to ensure the comfort of the guests. The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.
no8:3m

"THE UNION" HOTEL,
ARCH STREET,
Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS.
THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. sel1:1y

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET,
M'KEESPORT, PA
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB,
PROPRIETOR.
NEAR SHARPSBURG. sel9

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILL,
Dealers in all kinds of
Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c.
ALSO,
MANUFACTURERS OF NAIL KEGS,
Beaver street, near Sheffield, Manchester, Pa.
no19:1y

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
Between Beaver street and Ohio river.
MANCHESTER, PA.
☞ Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Palings, &c. sep7

COOPERAGE.
CHARLES SCHOEPFLIN,
Corner of East Lane and Third street,
ALLEGHENY
is prepared to manufacture to order Ale, Oil Whisky and all other kinds of BARRELS, at reasonable rates. no8:6m

STOVES.

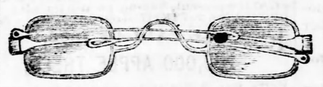
MITCHELL, HERRON & Co.
Manufacturers of
Stoves and Ranges
of every description;
Common and Fine Enameled Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.
MACHINERY CASTINGS.
Warehouse, No. 194 LIBERTY St., Pittsburgh
se11

A. BRADLEY,
Manufacturer of every variety of
Cook, Parlor, and Heating Stoves,
GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.
Wishes to call particular attention to the celebrated DOUBLE TOP, GAS-CONSUMING,
COAL COOK STOVES.
(TROPIC, TALSMAN AND EUREKA.)
se7 No. 30 WOOD Street.

BISSELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves,
GRATE FRONTS,
Fenders, Cooking Ranges, &c.
We invite public attention to the celebrated
TRIUMPH STOVE,
for COAL, and the
BLACK OAK STOVE,
for WOOD. And to our large stock of
Grates, Fenders, &c.
WAREHOUSE: 225 LIBERTY street,
se16:1y PITTSBURGH.

CARRIAGES.

CORNWELL & KERR,
Carriage Manufactories.
OLD ESTABLISHED COACH FACTORY,
Duquesne Way, near St. Clair Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ REPAIRING done as usual.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

AND MANUFACTURER OF
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARBON OIL HYDROMETER,
DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,
SACCHAROMETERS, &c
IMPORTER OF
FINE FIELD GLASSES,
TELESCOPES, &c.
ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES
MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.
No. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Next door to Adams' Express Office.
GREAT IMPROVEMENT ON THE EYE SIGHT.

The Russian Pebble Spectacles.
DO YOU WANT YOUR EYE SIGHT improved? Try the RUSSIAN PEBBLES. They are warranted to STRENGTHEN and IMPROVE THE SIGHT—this fact has proved already to hundreds of people what was suffering from defective sight. They are IMPORTED DIRECT FROM RUSSIA, which can be seen at my office with satisfaction. Purchasers are entitled to be supplied in future if the first should fail, free of charge, with those which will always give satisfaction.
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,
39 FIFTH street, Bank Block.
☞ Beware of imposters and counterfeiters.
oc7

PURVIANCE'S
PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS,
Corner Fifth and Market streets,
2d and 3d stories, over Richardson Jewelry store,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PHOTOGRAPHS
OF EVERY STYLE,
PLAIN OR COLORED,
from the popular
CARTE DE VISITE to
CABINET and LIFE SIZE.
Mr. PURVIANCE
Would particularly call the attention of the AGED AND INFIRM to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs.
Prices Moderate,
and satisfaction guaranteed. se7

IF YOU WOULD HAVE YOUR
Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
CALL AT THE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 278 Penn street.
Just as safe in COLD as in WARM weather.
A FULL SET OF
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
on VULCANITE, WITH GUMS, at from $10 to $12, equal to any made in the world. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.
OLD GOLD PLATES purchased at their FULL value.
Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.
QUINCY A. SCOTT,
del4 Dentist, 278 Penn street.

T. F. WATSON
PRACTICAL CEMENTER
AND
MASTIC WORKER,
Is prepared to cement the exterior of buildings, with the New York improved Mastic Cement. This material differs from all other Cements. It forms a solid, durable adhesiveness to any surface, and makes a beautiful fine finish equal to stone. Among others for whom I have applied the Mastic Cement, I refer to the following gentlemen:
James McCandless, residence Western avenue, Allegheny, finished five years. T. Bissell, residence Penn st., Pittsburgh, finished five years. J. H. Shoenberger, residence Lawrenceville, finished five years. A. Hoeveler, residence Lawrenceville, finished four years. St. Charles Hotel and Girard House, Pittsburgh, finished five years. Kittanning Court House and Bank, for Barr & Moser, architects, Pittsburgh.
Address T. F. WATSON,
se9 Postoffice box 1306, Pittsburgh

WOMAN'S FRIEND DETERSIVE SOAP.—100 boxes Woman's Friend Perfumated Soap—in store and for sale by
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
No. 47 Wood Street.

IRON, STEEL, &C.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
CAST STEEL,
BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL,
Circular, Mill, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reaper, File, Hoe, Rake & Fork Teel,
Machinery, plow, Sheet, Shear, R. R. Spring and Frog Steel.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
Cor. Harrison & Pike Sts., 5th Ward.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. [se9

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST, SPRING, PLOW AND SAW
STEEL,
Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.
WAREHOUSE:
83 WATER AND 100 FIRST STS.,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LAKE SUPERIOR
COPPER MILLS
AND
SMELTING WORKS
PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEATH, BRAZIERS and BOLT COPPER,
PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS,
SPELTER, SOLDER, &c. Also,
Importers and Dealers in
METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, FIRE, &c.
Constantly on hand—TINMEN'S MACHINES and TOOLS.
Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST, and 120 SECOND Street, Pittsburgh.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. se7

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON MINING COMPANY.
General Office of Business at Pittsburgh
OFFICERS:
CURTIS G. HUSSEY, President,
THOS. M. HOWE, Sec'y and Treasurer.
MANAGERS:
CURTIS G. HUSSEY, Pittsburgh,
THOMAS M. HOWE, "
JAMES M. COOPER, "
HARVEY CHILDS, "
JOSEPH W. CLARK, Boston.
E. JENNINGS, Michigan.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.
The Mines of this Company are situated in Keweena county, on the Southern shore of Lake Superior, Michigan, and embrace the celebrated "Cliff Copper Mine."
JAS. WATSON is the resident agent and Superintendent of the Mines. Post office address, Clifton, Keweena county, Michigan.
The Company has, also, an office in Boston for the registration and transfer of its stock, payment of dividends, &c. J. W. Clark & Co., agents. se9

DAVID CHESS,.....R. W. WILSON,
R. F. SMYTH,.....R. J. ANDERSON,
CHESS, SMYTH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
NAILS, TACKS,
BRADS, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE:
NO. 112 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF BEST QUALITY
REFINED CAST STEEL,
Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes;
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED or Manufactured in this Country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149, 151 FIRST and 120, 122 SECOND Streets, Pittsburgh.
se7

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 120 Water and 158 First str's,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal merchant BAR, PLATE AND SHEET IRON, NAILS AND SPIKES.
Also, manufacturers of
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,
PISTON RODS AND PLATES.
se23

GROCERS.

WILLIAM BAGALEY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,
sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK.....WM. KIRKPATRICK.
J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,
[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers
AND IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. sel5

S. LINDSAY, JR.....J. TELFORD.
LINDSAY & TELFORD,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,
FLOUR, PRODUCE,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 187 LIBERTY STREET.
se7 PITTSBURGH.

S. H. LUCAS,
Grocer, Flour & Commission Merchant.
No. 265 Liberty street,
oc28:3m PITTSBURGH.

G. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers.
Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles
No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

JAMES DALZELL. J. WILLIS DALZELL
JAMES DALZELL & SON
Lard Oil Manufacturers,
And Dealers in Crude and Refined Petroleum, and Lubricating Oils,
Nos. 69 & 70 Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa,
se9

WM. STEINACHER,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,
se21:1y No. 56 Market st., Pittsburgh.

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street, and 38 and 55-Hand street,
PITTSBURGH.
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by
oc21:1y E. MEGRAW.

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDINGS,
Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street,
Between Fifth and Sixth.] PITTSBURGH.
Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 128 Smithfield street. dec2:tf

PH. BABINGER.....HENRY SCHIELD.
PH. BABINGER & CO.,
Lafayette Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 65 Wood street.
Always on hand FRESH OYSTERS, FISH and GAME, in season, and all the delicacies in the market. The best brands of ALE, &c., constantly on tap. de18:1y

GLASSWARE.

PHILLIPS & BEST,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FLINT GLASS WARE,
Of all descriptions, Pressed, Cut and Plain
Corner of TRY and SECOND streets,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK....W. M. GRACE....E. C. ALBREE
FAHNESTOCK, ALBREE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Vials, Bottles and Window Glass
0. 63 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
se9

C. IHMSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of every variety of
Vials, Bottles and Window Glass,
Black Porter, Wine and Claret Bottles,
DEMIJOHNS & MINERAL WATER BOTTLES
Warehouses, No. 104 SECOND, and 133 and 135 FIRST Streets,
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN A. WOLFE....T. CAMPBELL....A. U. HOWARD.
WOLFE, HOWARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass and Glass Ware,
Warehouse: No. 4 Wood street,
no3:3m PITTSBURGH.

MARK W. WATSON.....J. M'M. KING
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
PROPRIETORS OF
Pittsburgh, Phœnix, Empire and Sligo
GLASS WORKS,
MANUFACTURE
Black Bottles,
VIALS, DEMIJOHNS,
Green Glassware and Window Glass,
14 and 16 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Particular attention paid to Private Moulds, and orders filled with promptness and dispatch.
oc8:6m

MEDICAL.

CHAS. H. SUPER,
DRUGGIST & PHARMACEUTIST,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,
AND
FIRST CLASS TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN & ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

MEDICAL CARD,
F. X. DeROLETTE, M. D.
From the Medical Faculty of Paris, France, Ex Intern (Resident Physician) of
HOTEL DIEU, CHARITY HOSPITALS, &c.
DATE OF DIPLOMA, 1828.
The following specialities attended:
1st. Diseases of the respiratory organs, as Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.
2d. Diseases peculiar to Ladies, result of debility, nervousness, neuralgia and sick headache, (hemierania) attended with complete success, &c.
3d. Diseases peculiar to old and young men.
OFFICE 51 GRANT ST., St. Nicholas Building.
se7

FULTON'S
VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP,
Difficulty of breathing, Phthisic, Bronchitis, Catarrhal affection, spitting of blood, whooping cough, pains in the breast, consumption, asthma, and all the diseases of the chest and lungs.
☞ Prepared and sold by
J. M. FULTON, Druggist,
67 and 69 FIFTH street, two doors below the Postoffice. se16:1y

ERNEST MANGOLD,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
Corner of Chestnut and Liberty streets
ALLEGHENY CITY.
☞ Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the night. [oct6:1y

DR. EDW. CZARNIECKI,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Thierarzt and Horse Tamer,
WEST street, two doors from OHIO street. Allegheny city, Pa. Recommends himself in the whole range of VETERINARY SCIENCE, especially in the treatment of all external and internal diseases; likewise in all Chirurgical Operations, Castration of animals, &c., &c.
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